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Salt Lake City Past and Present



PIONEER MONUMENT

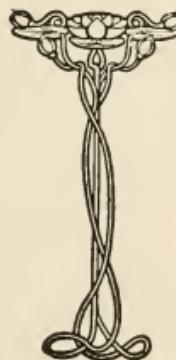
WITH STATUE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG

Erected in honor of Utah's Pioneers. Unveiled July 24, 1897

SALT LAKE CITY PAST and PRESENT

A Narrative of
Its History and Romance
Its People and Cultures
Its Industry and Commerce
Its Attractions and Grandeur
Its Bright and Promising Future
with Chapters of Utah's General
Resources and Progressiveness

ILLUSTRATED



E. V. FOHLIN
Author and Publisher
SALT LAKE CITY
UTAH

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PREFACE. 1217070

It is a duty which the author of a publication owes to the public in presenting the product of his work, to give, at the commencement of his book, a concise statement of the contents and object of the publication, so the reader may, under the caption of a Preface or Introductory, know what may be expected within the following pages. The author of this little publication desires to mention that he is quite well aware of the fact that he is not first in the field by any means. Utah generally and Salt Lake City particularly have received attention from all kinds of observers and writers; but the additional fact remains that all has not yet been said. The theme is a growing one, and the foundation subject is so great and important that no one volume nor all of them combined have placed the picture in all its variegated attractiveness before the eyes of those who must needs see from a distance. So this little volume does not pretend to "tell it all," or shed more enlightenment than others have done, but expects to be a useful addition to those which have preceded it. Accuracy has been the chief aim in dealing with circumstances, and impartiality the unvarying rule as to all matters relating to the different phases of society. It is hoped and believed that the reading will be found free from prosiness or dullness, being as it is entirely original except where credited to other sources, and that details and statistics are so classified and arranged as to be convenient and interesting; while the views and portraits so lavishly presented will be found so new, so artistic and so striking as to be alone worth all that the volume costs and more. It will surely do to keep and show.

In the preparation of the matter herein contained acknowledgment is cheerfully made of the assistance rendered by S. A. Kenner, whose experience in such work is too well known to need commendation. Favors otherwise received from different sources are also not forgotten, and especially the generous patronage and substantial support received from our public-spirited citizens and business men in general, which has materially aided the accomplishment of this undertaking.

Having said which, my work is confidently submitted to the public.

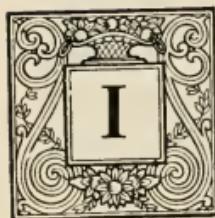
E. V. FOHLIN.

THE PIONEERS' FIRST GLIMPSE OF THE SALT LAKE VALLEY, 1847



Founding and Developments of Salt Lake City,

THE METROPOLIS OF OUR INTERMOUNTAIN EMPIRE.



T is not the object of this book to present a history of this city or state in detail (which in numerous editions has already been published and given to the world), but to present to those interested a brief review of the story of this community to whose people honor and credit must be given for the toil, energy and enterprise displayed in changing a barren and unbroken wilderness (believed then to be unfit for habitation by civilized man) into a place which today represents in rich measure the fruits of the unceasing labor and hardships endured by the Pioneers of this intermountain state and the works of those of later years.

About sixty years ago, standing on the edge of the Mississippi river (then the border of the civilized part of our country), was a company of men, women and children bent on a journey towards the western part of the continent. Without inducements, without advice or encouragement from friend or foe and without knowledge of their final stopping point or destination, this company, numbering about one thousand families, in February, 1846, broke camp and prepared to cross the Mississippi river and to traverse the thousands of miles of barren and unsettled prairie of this western country. They were scantily provided with clothing and provisions for undertaking such an unprecedented journey, which must result in untold suffering to all and death to some, and which was the only result looked for by a disinterested world. Within the bosoms of those brave and honored pilgrims, whose journey was towards the setting sun, rested no discouragement, no retreat. Forced to seek a place of refuge, like the pilgrims of Plymouth Rock, they showed no sign of weakness in their hopes, reliance and trust, these being as firm as the rocks created and set in place by that Power to whom only they looked for succor in the hour of distress and oppression.

Under the leadership of Brigham Young, who like Moses of old led his faithful followers from the land of Egypt into the wilderness, were shown the qualities to which the people looked



REPRESENTATIVE PIONEERS OF UTAH
BRIGHAM YOUNG AND BROTHERS

Lorenzo, Brigham, Phineas, Joseph, John
1804 1801 1799 1797 1795



FIRST HOUSE BUILT IN SALT LAKE

A modest start of our residence quarter in 1847. Although a humble,—yet a proud home in the Camp of Zion

for guidance, counsel and advice. No pen can picture the real experiences connected with the migration of this people, who were driven from the civilized parts of their own country into a land where only the foot-prints of the red man and the beasts of the desert could be found.

Regarding the events connected with the immortal episode of their journey (which would in itself furnish material for a large volume of history of the Mormons), we can only, for lack of space in this book, briefly refer to them. The constant exposure to which they were subjected by the inclemency of the weather, aside from the danger from Indians and beasts that roamed over the prairies, can only be appreciated by those who have made such a journey.

Let us pass over their travels, which have taken a period of seventeen months, and meet them again in July, 1847, when they came through Emigration canyon and had their first view of Salt Lake valley. Their leader, from his sickbed, overlooked the valley and exclaimed to his people, "This is the place!" This, to them meant, "This is our home, our home for the future." They descended from the foot-hills of the mountains into the valley, where they pitched their tents, and in prayer to God gave thanks and invoked his blessings. Wherever their feet went or their eyes looked, a barren and unproductive desert met their view. It was regarding this country that the offer of one thousand dollars for one bushel of wheat that could be raised here was made. This offer made by James Bridger, whom Brigham and the Pioneer company met a short distance west of the South Pass, not far from Fort Bridger. The story has often been told, but is true and as apt for purposes of illustration now as at any other time.

The Pioneers' New Home.

In order to show the reader how the Pioneers viewed their situation and their future hope regarding the Zion they had found, the following extracts from the journal of Apostle Wilford Woodruff are here given:

"July 24th—This is one of the most important days of my life, and in the history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

"After traveling six miles through a deep ravine ending with the canyon, we came in full view of the valley of the Great Salt Lake; the land of promise, held in reserve by God, as a resting place for his saints.

"We gazed in wonder and admiration upon the vast valley before us, with the waters of the great lake glistening in the sun, mountains towering to the skies, and streams of pure water running through the beautiful valley. It was the grandest view we had ever seen till this moment. Pleasant thoughts ran through



THE HISTORICAL WATER WHEEL

This old landmark was built by Brigham in the early '50s, and served for power to his grist mill, and later in the blacksmithing works for the Temple



UNLOADING GOODS FROM OX TRAIN FOR WALKER BROTHERS, 1868
Speed of these early days' freight from Missouri River to Salt Lake City,
a distance of about 1,100 miles, was 6 to 7 months both ways

our minds at the prospect that, not many years hence, the house of God would be established in the mountains and exalted above the hills; while the valleys would be converted into orchards, vineyards, and fruitful fields, cities erected to the name of the Lord, and the Standard of Zion unfurled for the gathering of the nations.

"President Young expressed his entire satisfaction at the appearance of the valley as a resting place for the Saints, and felt amply repaid for his journey. While lying upon his bed, in my carriage, gazing upon the scene before us, many things of the future, concerning the valley, were shown to him in vision."

Progress of the Colony.

In the History of Salt Lake City will be found the following interesting sketch regarding the progress of the colony:

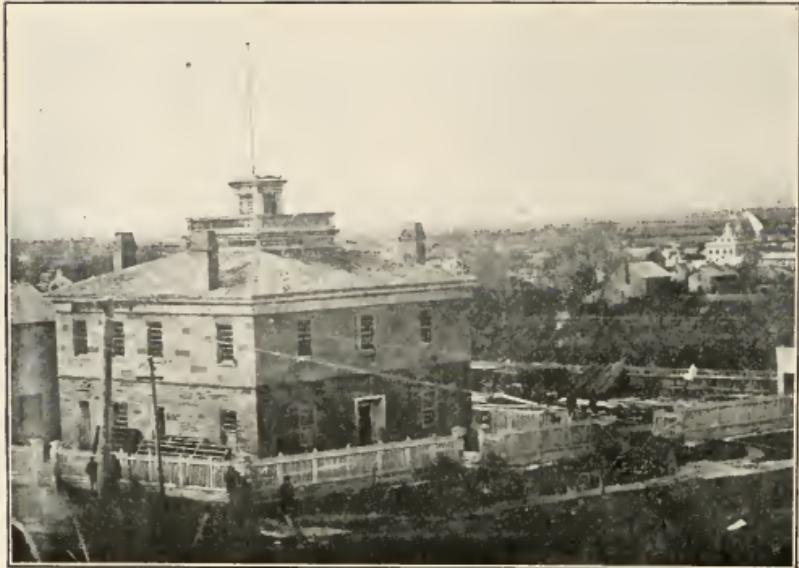
"January 1st, 1848.—The opening of the year found us and the community generally in good, comfortable, temporary log or adobe cabins, which were built in a way to enclose the square commenced by the Pioneers, and a portion of two other blocks of the city plat.

"We had to struggle against great difficulties in trying to mature a first crop. We had not only the difficulties and inexperience incidental to an unknown and untried climate, but also swarms of insects equal to the locusts of Egypt, and also a terrible drought, while we were entirely inexperienced in the art of irrigation; still we struggled on, trusting in God."

In 1849 the following facts are given in the First General Epistle sent out from the Mormon Presidency:

"On our arrival in this valley, we found the brethren had erected four forts, composed mostly of houses, including an area of about forty-seven acres, and numbering about 5,000 souls, including our camp. The brethren had succeeded in sowing and planting an extensive variety of seeds, at all seasons, from January to July, on a farm about twelve miles in length, and from one to six in width, including the city plat. Most of their early crops were destroyed, in the month of May, by crickets and frost, which continued occasionally until June; while the latter harvest was injured by drought and frost, which commenced its injuries about the 10th of October and by the outbreaking of herds of cattle. The brethren were not sufficiently numerous to fight the crickets, irrigate the crops, and fence the farm of their extensive planting, consequently they suffered heavy losses; though the experiment of last year is sufficient to prove that valuable crops may be raised in this valley by an attentive and judicious management.

"The winter of 1847-48 was very mild, grass abundant,



THE HISTORICAL COUNCIL HOUSE

Built for ecclesiastical purposes by the Mormon Church, 1850. This old landmark, together with several other buildings, was destroyed by fire in 1883



THE OLD SALT LAKE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

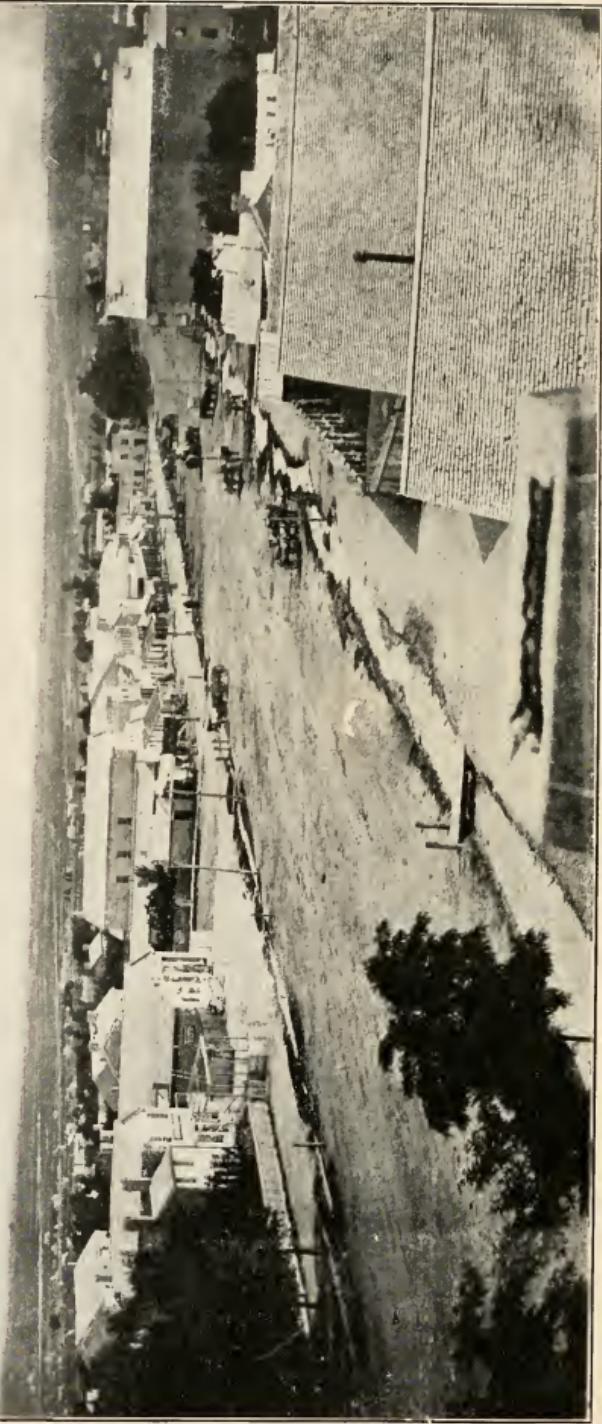
Occupied by the county officials from 1856 to 1895, when the new City and County Building was erected and completed

flocks and herds thriving thereon, and the earth tillable most of the time during each month; but the winter of 1848-49 has been very different, more like a severe New England winter. Excessive cold commenced on the 1st of December, and continued until the latter part of February. Snow storms were frequent, and though there were several thaws, the earth was not without snow during that period, varying from one to three feet in depth, both in time and places. The coldest day of the past winter was the 5th of February, the mercury falling 33 below freezing point, and the warmest day was Sunday, the 25th of February, mercury rising to 21^o degrees above freezing point, Fahrenheit. Violent and contrary winds have been frequent. The snow on the surrounding mountains has been much deeper, which has made the wood very difficult of access; while the cattle have become so poor, through fasting and scanty fare, that it has been difficult to draw the necessary fuel, and many have had to suffer more or less from the want thereof. The winter commenced at an unusual and unexpected moment, and found many of the brethren without houses or fuel, and although there has been considerable suffering, there has been no death by the frost. Three attempts have been made by the brethren with pack animals or snow shoes to visit Fort Bridger, since the snow fell, but have failed; yet it is expected that Compton will be able to take the mail east soon after April Conference.

"In the former part of February, the bishops took an inventory of the breadstuff in the valley, when it was reported that there was little more than three-fourths of a pound per day for each soul, until the 5th of July; and considerable was known to exist which was not reported. As a natural consequence some were nearly destitute while others had abundance. The common price of corn since harvest has been two dollars; some have sold for three; at present there is none in the market at any price. Wheat has ranged from four to five dollars, and potatoes from six to twenty dollars per bushel, and though not to be bought at present, it is expected that there will be a good supply for seed by another year.

"Our public works are prosperous, consisting of a Council House, 45 feet square, two stories, builded by tithing; also a bridge across the Western Jordan, at an expense of seven hundred dollars, and six or seven bridges across minor streams, to be paid by a one per cent property tax; also, a bath-house at the warm springs.

"A field of about 8,000 acres has been surveyed south of and bordering on the city, and plotted in five and ten acre lots, and a church farm of about 800 acres. The five and ten acre lots were distributed to the brethren, by casting lots, and every man is to help build a pole, ditch, or stone fence as shall be most con-



A view of Main Street with its old landmarks as seen in 1860, looking south from the southeast corner of the Temple Square.

venient around the whole field, in proportion to the land he draws; also, a canal on the east side, for the purpose of irrigation. There are three grist mills, and five or six saw mills in operation, and several more in contemplation.

"The location of a tannery and foundry are contemplated as soon as the snows leave the mountains.

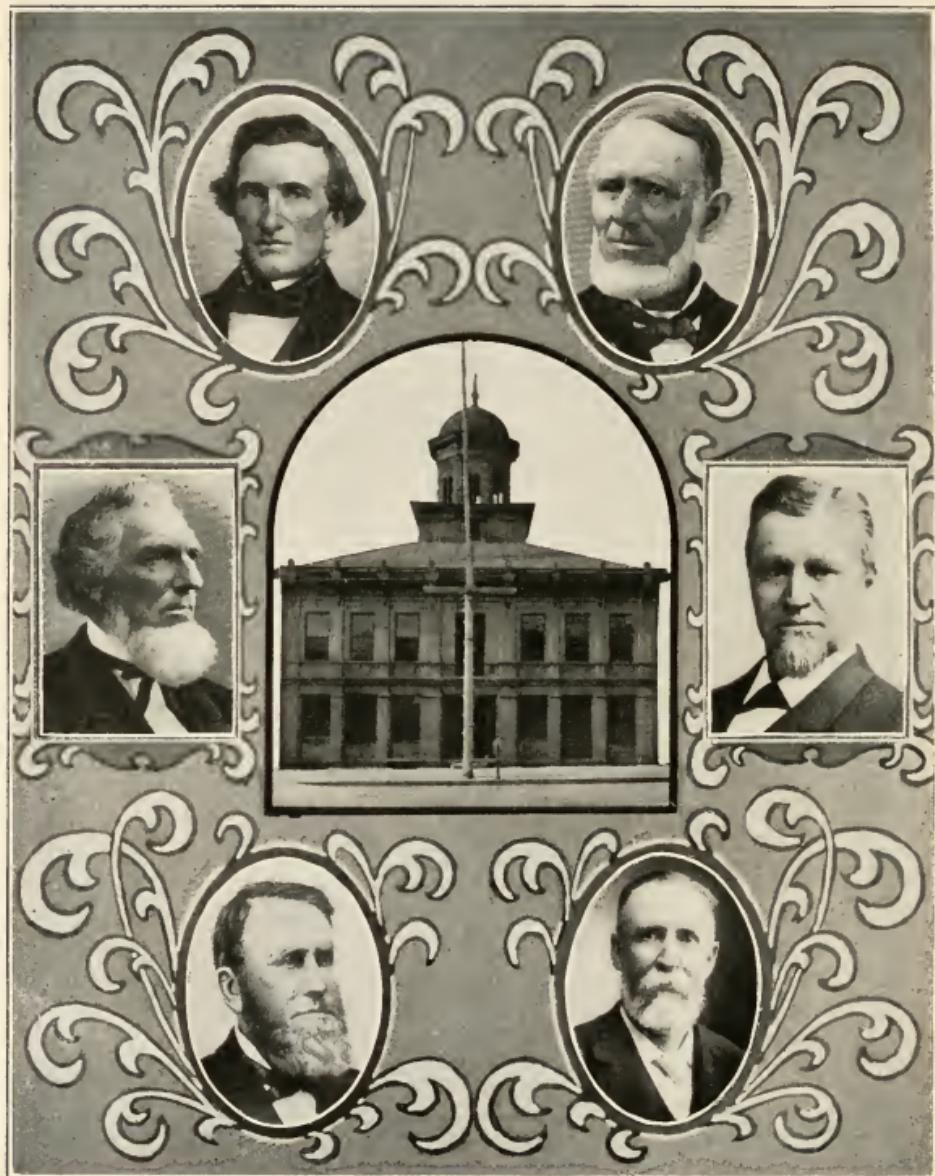
"The forts are rapidly breaking up, by the removal of the houses on to the city lots; and the city is already assuming the appearance of years, for any ordinary country; such is the industry and perseverance of the Saints."

Captain Stansbury's Description of Salt Lake City.

In 1850 Captain Stansbury, of the United States army, who visited Utah for the purpose of making surveys of the lakes, gives at that date an interesting description of Salt Lake City and its environs:

"A city has been laid out upon a magnifieent scale, being nearly four miles in length and three in breadth; the streets at right angles with each other, eight rods or one hundred and thirty-two feet wide, with side-walks of twenty feet; the blocks forty rods square, divided into eight lots, each of which contains an acre and a quarter of ground. By an ordinance of the city, each house is to be placed twenty feet back from the front line of the lot, the intervening spaee being designed for shrubbery and trees. The site for the city is most beautiful; it lies at the western base of the Wasatch mountains, in a eurve formed by the projection westward from the main range of a lofty spur which forms its southern boundary. On the west it is washed by the waters of the Jordan, while to the southward for twenty-five miles extends a broad level plain, watered by several little streams, which flowing down from the eastern hills, form the great element of fertility and wealth to the community. Through the city itself flows an unfailing stream of pure, sweet water, which, by an ingenious mode of irrigation, is made to traverse each side of every street, whence it is led into every graden spot, spreading life, verdure and beauty over what was heretofore a barren waste. On the east and north the mountain deseends to the plain by steps, which form broad and elevated terraces, commanding an extensive view of the whole valley of the Jordan, which is bounded on the west by a range of rugged mountains, stretching far to the southward, and enclosing within their embrace the lovely little Lake of Utah.

"The facilities for beautifying this admirable site are manifold. The irrigating canals, which flow before every door, furnish abundance of water for the nourishment of shade trees, and the open space between each building, and the pavement (side-



MAYORS OF SALT LAKE CITY, 1851-1886

Jedediah M. Grant	(The Old City Hall)	Abraham O. Smoot
Daniel H. Wells		Feramorz Little
William Jennings		James Sharp

walk) before it, when planted with shrubbery and adorned with flowers, will make this one of the most lovely spots between the Mississippi and the Pacific.

The First Rule of Government.

"During the first four years the colony grew up under the peculiar rule of the Mormon community. There was the 'City of the Great Salt Lake' in name, but no regular incorporation until after the setting up of the Territory of Utah, under the United States administration. At first the city was simply a 'Stake of Zion,' with no secular functions in the common sense, nor a secular administration in any form, until the election for officers of the provisional Government of the State of Deseret, When the bishops became magistrates of their several wards.

"Under the government of the Bishops, Utah grew up, and, until the regular incorporation of Great Salt Lake City in 1851, they held what is usually considered the secular administration over the people; Brigham Young was their director, for he formulated and constructed everything in those early days. Each of these nineteen wards developed, during the first period, before the regular incorporation of the city, like so many municipal corporations, over which the bishops were chief magistrates or mayors. Under their temporal administration all over Utah, as well as in Salt Lake, cities were built, lands divided off to the people, roads and bridges made, water-ditches cut, the land irrigated, and society governed. In fact, under them all the revenue was produced and the work done of founding Great Salt Lake City."

In the year 1851 the city of Great Salt Lake began its existence as a municipality, an incorporation ordinance having been passed by the General Assembly of the State of Deseret, which received the sanction of Brigham Young, who soon after was appointed Governor of the Territory by the President of the United States.

The following officials were appointed to take charge of the municipal affairs of the city, until superseded by the first election to be held in this city:

Mayor, Jedediah M. Grant.

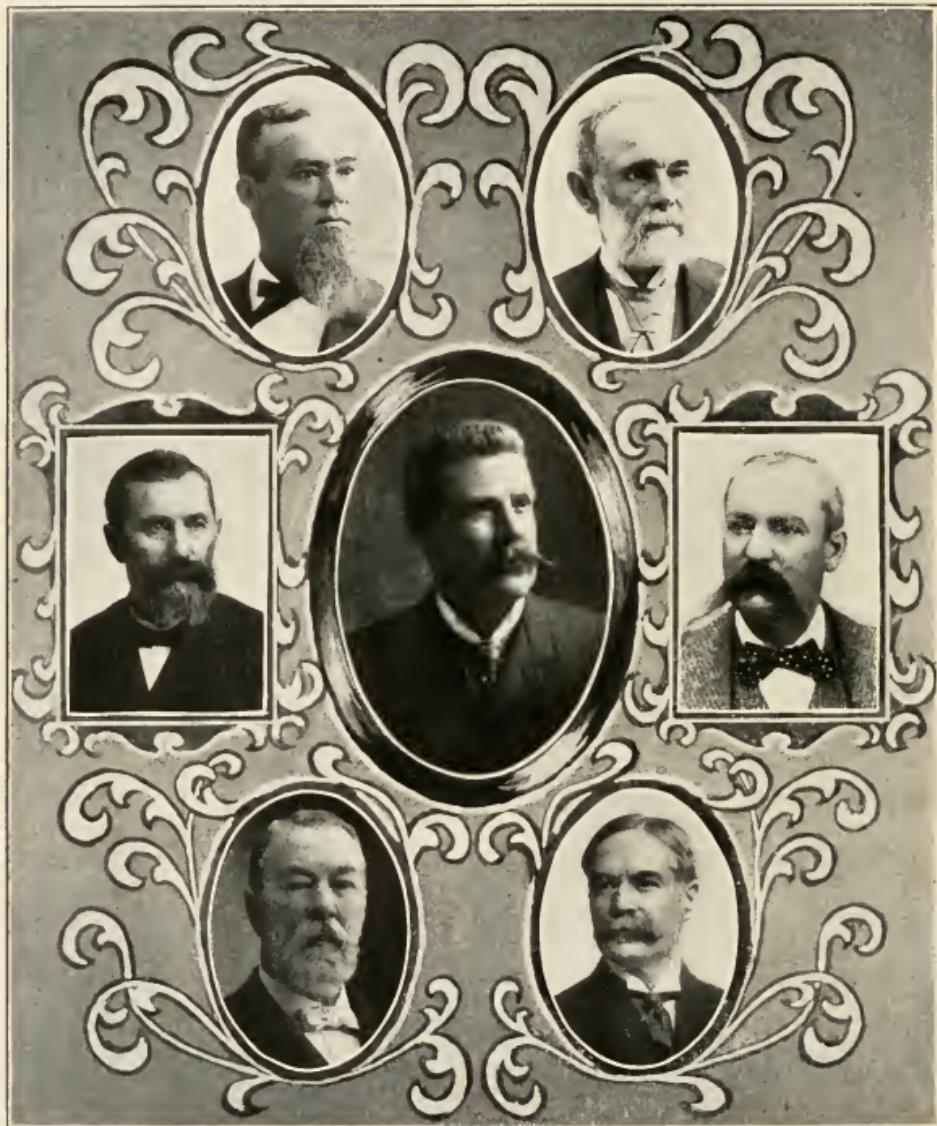
Aldermen, Nathaniel H. Felt, Wm. Snow, Jesse P. Harmon, Nathaniel V. Jones.

Councilmen, Vincent Shurtliff, Benjamin L. Clapp, Zera Pulipher, William G. Perkins, Harrison Burgess, Jeter Clinton, John L. Dunyon, Samuel W. Richards.

City Recorder, Robert Campbell.

City Marshal, Assessor and Collector, Elam Luddington.

To the newly organized city officials who met in the State



MAYORS OF SALT LAKE CITY, 1886-1907

Francis Armstrong	Ezra Thompson	George M. Scott
R. N. Baskin		James Glendinning
John Clark		Richard P. Morris

House of Great Salt Lake City, January 11, 1851, the Governor made the following address:

"You now have been sworn to fulfill the duties of your office; the next thing will be to file your bonds, then attend to such business as shall be for the welfare of the city. You will have to regulate markets; keep streets clean; remove nuisances: you will want a city police, city inspectors, and you will appoint the different officers who will see to the cleanliness of the city. The municipal council will meet in every month, and the city council as often as necessary."

Daniel H. Wells, Attorney-General of the state, addressed the council and said: "I am very glad that the city council is now organized. I hope to see the officers proceed in seeing that the original design of beautifying the city, by planting trees in the streets is carried out, and that the water is carried into its proper channels and not run down the middle of the streets."

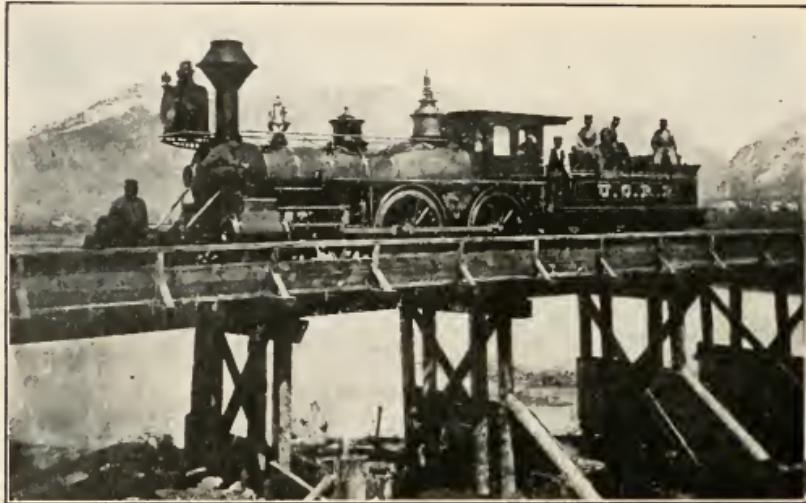
The Governor suggested to the city council to appoint a supervisor of streets and levy a tax forthwith, and said to the council: "You will attend to the duties of your office in this time and receive your pay in the next time; but as aldermen and magistrates they will receive their fees;" he wished them to counsel the Saints not to go to law one with another.

The Mayor, Jedediah M. Grant, said: "I am on hand to do what good I can, and the council have similar feelings. In my opinion it should be the pride of this City Council to be men of piety, and men that will do their duty, and have a pride in it. We shall work for the welfare of the people, as we have the license to do all the good we can. We should move what nuisances there may be in the city. We should be constantly awake to the interests of the city, have as little law as possible, and attend to peace and good order, and as we know what is right have the firmness to do it."

In April, 1851, the first municipal election for the city was held as provided by the charter, and the following officers were returned:

Mayor—Jedediah M. Grant. Aldermen—Jesse P. Harmon, first ward; N. V. Jones, second ward; Nathaniel H. Felt, third ward; William Snow, fourth ward. Councilors—Lewis Robinson, Robert Pierce, Zera Pulsipher, Wm. G. Perkins, Jeter Clinton, Enoch Reese, Harrison Burgess, Samuel W. Richards, Vincent Shurtliff.

With this election the city had a complete municipal organization by its charter, which became in full power with the Act of Congress granting to Utah a Territorial Government, on Sept. 9, 1850. The term of office held by the elected officers was for two years, and from the above date at the municipal elections the following citizens have been chosen to the Mayoralty:



Ogden Bridge at Weber River. Arrival of the first locomotive which entered Salt Lake City, 1871



Exhibits, in Salt Lake City, of the first Bullion produced in Utah, 1871, by Woodhull Brothers, at Gordon's Big Cottonwood

Roster of Salt Lake City's Mayors.

(See Photographs on pages 16 and 18.)

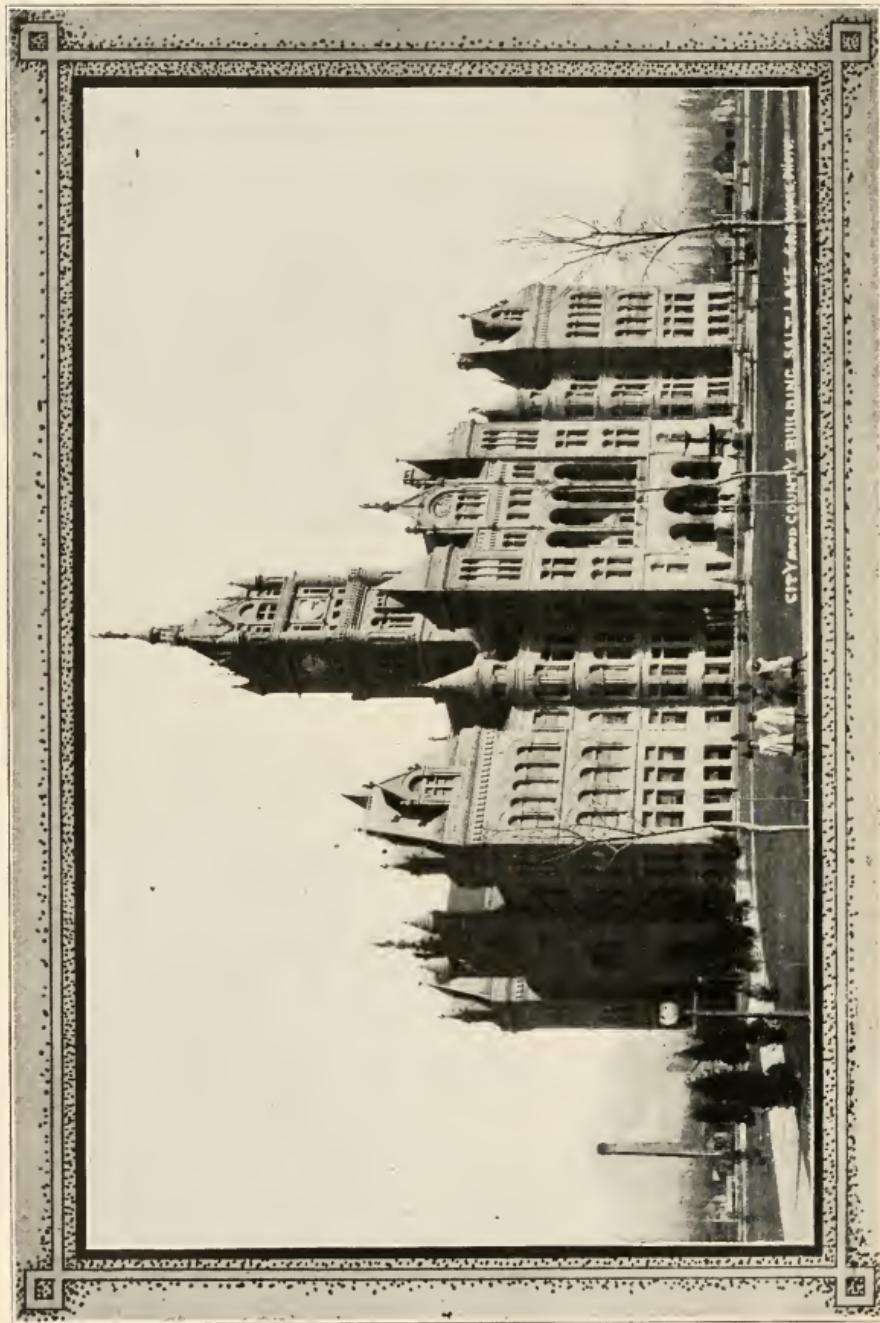
JEDEDIAH M. GRANT	1851 to 1856
ABRAHAM O. SMOOT	1857 to 1866
DANIEL H. WELLS	1866 to 1876
FERAMORZ LITTLE	1876 to 1882
WILLIAM JENNINGS	1882 to 1884
JAMES SHARP	1884 to 1886
FRANCIS ARMSTRONG	1886 to 1890
GEORGE M. SCOTT	1890 to 1892
R. N. BASKIN	1892 to 1896
JAMES GLENDINNING	1896 to 1898
JOHN CLARK	1898 to 1900
EZRA THOMPSON	1900 to 1904
RICHARD P. MORRIS	1904 to 1906
EZRA THOMPSON	1906 to 1908
JOHN S. BRANSFORD (See photo, p. 30.)	1908 to —

During the past period of fifty-seven years, since the city received its charter, its administration has generally been marked with a conservative policy in its financial and general affairs. With this the city has maintained a healthy and steady advancement in all departments of industry, commerce and general development. Notwithstanding that differences of opinion in the community have existed on local issues, there has still been manifested a mutual feeling for progress and a general interest in up-building and promoting the good of the city, with all things pertaining to it. The growth is healthy and the antagonism is declining.

Era of Growth and Progress.

The era of growth and progressiveness of our city and state took a more rapid and gigantic stride with the advent of the railroads which brought them into closer touch with the world of industry and commerce.

To the same situation may also be attributed the opening of our mines, which gave at once a new impetus to our local industry. The completion of the Union Pacific road gave the city an opening for better facilities for importations and exportations of products within its field of industry and commerce. This with the operations of the mines brought capital here and put



THE NEW JOINT CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING. Cost \$1,000,000

money in circulation, which agencies gave birth to the great advancement now possessed.

Previous to that era Utah was but as a colony settled by pilgrims from various parts of our country and other nations, who had come to find a place of refuge and to establish a gathering place for the followers of their faith. Notwithstanding they had a territorial form of government, the main industry in those early days was their attention to the tilling of the soil and their domestic occupations. Commerce was mainly carried on by trading, while merchandising was in its infancy and commodities existed only as to domestic needs, still, the people of the state as a whole felt content and were prosperous in their fields of occupation, being hardened to their struggles against the many odds that met them.

We will leave the history of the Pioneers' toils and labor, and turn to the continued work and energy displayed by the settlers of later years in bringing the deseret to blossom, by turning the dry and sunburned fields into orchards and farms, while in the valleys, villages and cities sprang up in every quarter of the state.

With this synopsis given of the past, the reader may better imagine the grand transformation that is unfolded to the eye today, and thus grasp with better comprehension the growth and status of the city and state. While attention is drawn to Salt Lake City as the capital of Utah, it should also be understood that the hundreds of other cities and towns within the boundaries of the state are also closely following the lead of the greater municipality and are making onward strides in every direction of modern advancement.

In starting out with our readers to look over the situation, we will first turn their attention to our municipal administration and its departments and follow up the progress of industry and general developments of the city; and in so doing the author is only presenting such facts and figures as have been obtained from authentic sources and by personal inquiry from the heads or authority in possession of such information that are of public interest and concern.

City and County Building.

It is with pride the citizens of Salt Lake City point to the magnificent structure known as the City and County building, which looms up as a central figure. This imposing edifice is original in design. Messrs. Monheim, Bird and Proudfoot were the architects and J. H. Bowman the contractor. It is built of grey sandstone cut with rough surface. The stone was quarried in a canyon of Utah county.

After an expenditure of \$25,000.00 for excavating and foun-



COUNCIL CHAMBER OF SALT LAKE CITY COUNCIL
This Hall has a floor space of 2,400 feet, and it is richly furnished and decorated in the style of our modern legislative halls

dation for the building on the corner of First South and State streets, various objections arose as to the smallness of the lot and unfavorable location; so it was decided to erect the building on its present site, which was formerly known as Washington square.

Salt Lake County, which also at this time was in need of a place of better and larger capacity for its constantly increasing business, joined with the city in an agreement for erecting the present joint building.

The ground was broken on October 12th, 1891, and the corner-stone was laid on the 25th day of July, 1892, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, Mr. W. H. Shilling, the Grand Master of this order; R. N. Baskin, Mayor of the city, and Judge Jacob B. Blair, presiding head of the county.

Following is a description of this splendid structure:

Area of ground occupied by the foundation, 31,150 square feet; height of main walls, 72 feet; length, 271 feet; width, 150 feet. It has five floors, including basement; four entrances; 495 windows, and a dome reaching 260 feet above the basement floor. On top of the dome stands a large figure representing the statue of Columbia. A statue is also placed above each entrance. On the east and west entrance is the statue of Commerce; north, statue of Liberty, and above the south entrance is the statue of Justice. Inside the dome is the clock work, which is a masterly piece of mechanism, costing \$1,800. Around this dome on the outside are balconies from which is obtained a magnificent view of the city and the whole valley of Salt Lake; also the water of the Great Salt Lake, a distance of 14 miles, is seen from the west side. The interior of this building is elegantly finished, its walls being lined with Utah onyx, and the large lobbies having tile flooring. In the basement are twenty-three rooms and six vaults. The first floor has twenty-one rooms; the second floor twenty-four rooms, and other compartments; third floor, twenty-one rooms, and the fourth floor twelve rooms.

The north half of the building is occupied by the city officials and various city departments. The south half of the building is occupied by the county and state courts and executive officers of the state. The building is provided with elevator service of the best modern construction, which cost \$6,000, also fire-proof vaults costing \$18,000.

The structure was completed in the fall of 1894 at an actual cost of \$884,400 without the ground, the estimated value of which at that time was \$250,000. The ten acres of ground which the building stands in the center of is artistically parked with ornamental shade trees, shrubs, hedges and flower beds of various designs. The contract for this parking was awarded to Martin Christofferson, a Norwegian gardener, who performed the work at



PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF SALT LAKE CITY COUNCIL, 1906-1908

Thomas Hobday

C. J. Crabtree

L. D. Martin

J. H. Preece

President, Arthur J. Davis
A. R. Carter

E. G. O'Donnell

(See also page 28)

a cost of \$20,000. In connection with the building on its east side street was built a power house at a cost of \$21,000, which furnishes the heat and light to the building led through a conduit of masonry six hundred feet long.

In the City and County building is located the following city officers, or municipal departments: Mayor, recorder, attorney, auditor, treasurer, city council, engineer, superintendent of streets and irrigation, superintendent of water works, land and water commissioner, board of park commission, superintendent of city parks, building inspector, health commissioner, board of health, board of public works, food inspector, plumbing inspector, humane officer, city judge (civil division).

The City Council.

The city council of Salt Lake City is an elective body of fifteen members, chosen biennially from the five municipal wards or districts of the city. The body that is represented by the accompanying illustration to this article, was elected on the second Tuesday of November, 1905, and took their seats on the first day of January, 1906, with the exception of those who hold over on the four years' term, as each election of members of the council is for two or four years' terms. After the installation of the council, a president is chosen, who, in turn, appoints the membership to the various committees, whose duty is to act upon all matters referred to them, which may come before the council for action, previous to the final action of the council. No action of the councilmen is final; it must receive the approval and signature of the mayor, to become an enactment; he also holds the veto power over the measures passed by the council, and the veto can only be overcome except by a two-thirds vote of the council. The interest and general welfare of the citizens, the community, as well as the general administration of the city, are in a great measure in the hands of the council, hence, this function of that office is a matter of vital interest to the people of the city. "A public office is a public trust," and in this respect the city legislators are important factors in the administration of the city's affairs.

The present administration has been one of marked success in regard to the execution of our municipal laws, betterment in the municipal departments, the advancement of public improvements and the general upbuilding of the city.

The growth of Salt Lake City is one of stability and healthful assurance of its future greatness; conservative and deliberate moves mark every undertaking of interest and public concern.

On August 6th, 1907, the following resignation by Mayor Ezra Thompson was presented to the city council, which after deliberation of that body was finally accepted:



MEMBERS OF SALT LAKE CITY COUNCIL 1906-1908

A. F. Barnes
John Holley
W. J. Tuddenham

W. M. Ferry
T. R. Black

F. S. Fernstrom
Rulon S. Wells
M. E. Mulvey

LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

August 2, 1907.

To the Honorable, the President and Members of the City Council:

Gentlemen—I hereby tender my resignation as mayor of Salt Lake City, Utah, same to take effect August 12, 1907. My reasons for so doing are:

At present, and for the past few months, my health has been very much impaired, and I feel that in justice to myself and for the benefit of my health I should leave the city for a time.

I do not desire to hamper the administration by holding the office of mayor and not being in the city to give the same the attention that it requires.

I desire at this time to express my sincere appreciation for the many courtesies extended me by your honorable body, the heads of the various departments, and other employes of the city.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

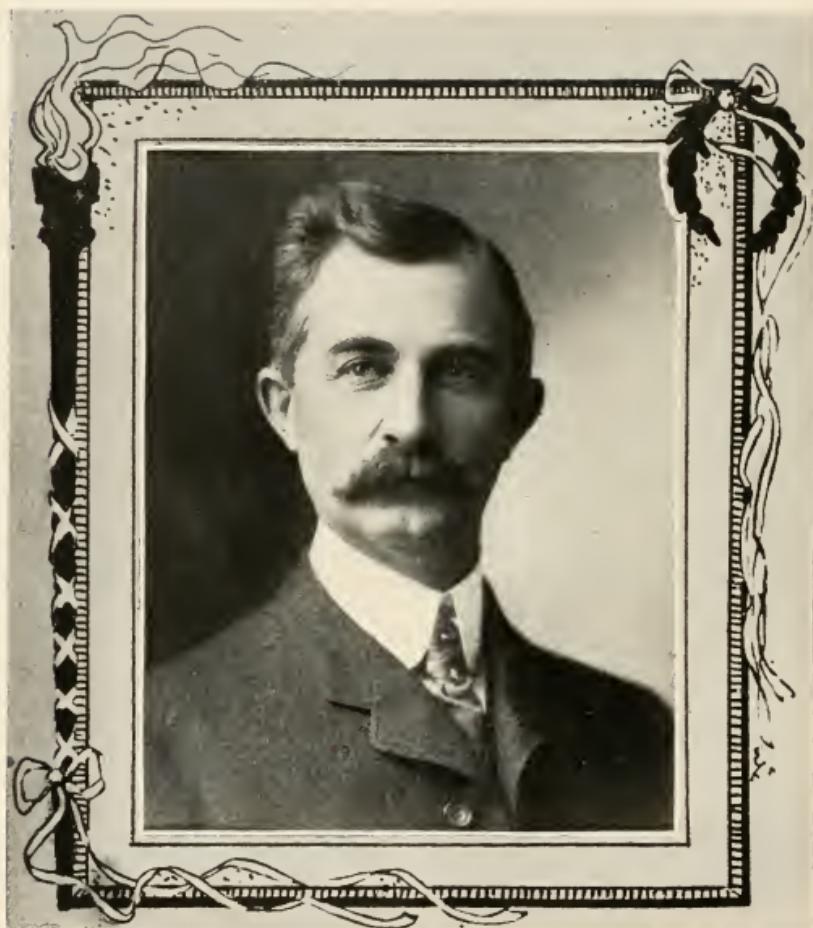
EZRA THOMPSON,
Mayor.

This resignation of Mayor Thompson, who had served the city in this capacity for three elective terms, gave no little surprise to our citizens, who were not fully aware of his failing health, hence, much speculation arose as to the man who would succeed to the important office which had been so ably filled by Mayor Thompson. The duty of electing a new mayor, for the unexpired term of Mayor Thompson, rested with the city council, to which several names of our prominent and enterprising citizens had been presented; and after much deliberation as to the best qualified citizen, the name of John S. Bransford was finally accepted and he was unanimously elected. At once the council, in a body, repaired to the residence of Mr. Bransford to notify him of his election, where he qualified, took the oath of office and became mayor of the city on the 13th day of August, 1907.

Following is a synopsis of Mr. Bransford's career:

John S. Bransford was born in Missouri, August 26, 1856. His father's people brought him across the plains in ox teams with them, and went to California. When he was 20 years old he entered the merchandise business in Plumas county, California. In 1886 he was elected assessor of the county and served until 1890, when he was elected sheriff, serving three terms. He ran on the Democratic ticket each time. In 1889 he came to Salt Lake and invested in mining stocks and real estate. In 1900 he was elected president of the Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange. He built the Bransford apartments, bought the Amelia palace for Mrs. Holmes, and at one time owned the Eighteenth ward square. He also owned other residence and business property.

He became associated with David Keith and Thomas Kearns



JOHN S. BRANSFORD, Mayor
Salt Lake City

in mining ventures, and is now vice president of the Silver King mine, out of which Mr. Kearns amassed a great fortune. He is a modest, unassuming man and numbers among his friends the most prominent men of Salt Lake. Nationally, he is a Democrat, but has affiliated with the American party, which made him mayor.

John S. Bransford Taking Office of Mayor.

Mr. Bransford accepted his election with the following significant statement to the council:

"This is an honor I was hardly looking for. All that I can say is that I accept with the greatest of gratitude to you all. I will endeavor to assume the duties of mayor and conduct that office in the best possible way I know how. I believe in a progressive administration. I believe we have the greatest city in the intermountain country. A good foundation for a good city has been laid. During the short time I hold this office I will give it my undivided attention, and I thank you a thousand times for this honor."

City Recorder J. B. Moreton handed him the bond, which he signed, and then administered the oath of office.

Councilman Fernstrom, on behalf of the minority, congratulated the new mayor, and pledged loyal support. Chairman J. E. Darmer, of the American party committee, congratulated the new mayor and pledged him the co-operation of the party. Similar speeches were made by the rest of the city councilmen and some of the heads of departments.

"It is a pleasure to hear of these pledges of support," said Mayor Bransford in reply. "I will say that I am not familiar with the details of the city government, and will have to depend upon you to get me started off right. This city needs additional extensions of water, sewers, sidewalks and paved streets, and in the past year or two it has been getting them—a continuation will be my policy."

The election of Mr. Bransford met with general approval from our citizens, as he was well known to be a man of great ability and in full touch with our up-to-date progressiveness. His record is an assurance that much good will be accomplished in the interest of our city and community from his service.

At the municipal election held November 5th, 1907, he was again elected to fill the important office of mayor of Salt Lake City for the term of two years.



HEADQUARTERS OF SALT LAKE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

"Promoters of peace and good order"

Police Department.

For protection to life and property and the maintenance of peace and good order in the community, the police department is a most important factor. The important duty and individual risks these minute men have to render in their services to the community is not in many instances given a full measure of appreciation by the less thoughtful citizens whom they serve. Nevertheless, to this department is due much credit for all the restrictions of evil and maintenance of good order which we enjoy.

The police department of Salt Lake City is an up-to-date organization in every respect. The present police force consists of sixty-nine men, including twenty-six officers.

Strict attention has been given by the department to the enforcement of the ordinances of the city, those regulating the moral and material interests of the community, and in the performance of this duty there has been little occasion for criticism.

The police have received every needful attention for betterment by our municipal administration, and rules and regula-



AN INTERIOR SECTION OF OUR CITY JAIL

For Keepsakes:—One of Our Municipal Safety Boxes and Tempered Turn-Key.



IMAGINATION:

Had a Dandy Time. Feel fine, off for Home, hic! Police and Intoxicant
Marching the Streets to City Bastile, as Seen in By-Gone Days or Nights.



Appreciation:—Vagrant: This was the finest ride I ever had. Thanks!
One of Our Up-to-Date Patrol Wagons Used for Rapid Transit Service.

tions given after the pattern of other large municipalities of this country. In 1890 the department was reorganized. In 1888 the police commenced to appear in uniform. The detective department is also rendering valuable service to the community and these departments have on record many gallant and thrilling experiences, performed against the criminal classes of people, which for risk and bravery in captures and arrests of criminals would be an honor and credit in the history of any police department of our country. The general cost to the city for maintenance for the past year, 1907, of the police and prison department, was \$76,160.87.

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Prison Department.

The present city jail, which was built in 1903, at a cost of \$40,000, by the Van Dorn Jail Manufacturing company, of Cleveland, Ohio, is located with the police department. It consists of a two story brick building and rock basement, while the interior construction is of modern and up-to-date capacity for imprisonments. The cells, which vary in size and capacity, are constructed with steel bars and doors, etc., which make efforts of escape or jailbreak look to the ordinary eye to be absolutely futile, while to present date no sign of attempt has been seen. It has a capacity for forty-eight adult and twenty juvenile prisoners, also compartments for the different officers in charge of the prison, and it also is provided with all necessary appliances for sanitary requirements. The treatment and attention given the prisoners is in all respects without exception, in accordance with the general rule and regulations for such institutions. The provisions furnished the inmates are also of the best and most wholesome substance and no complaint has come to public notice in such respect.

Following statements gives the data of the criminal docket of our police department for the past five years:

1904—Total arrests	3,801
Males	1,024
Juveniles, 10-20	413
1905—Total arrests	4,619
males	3,465

Females	1,154
Juveniles	465
1906—Arrests	4,826
Males	3,312
Females	1,514
Juveniles	375
1907—Arrests	4,458
Males	3,402
Females	1,726
Juveniles	330
1908—Arrests	4,307
Males	3,018
Females	1,289
Juveniles	330

The following roster represents the citizens who have held the appointed office of chief for the police department since its reorganization in 1890, when the municipal election resulted in a political change of the administration and the non-Mormon faction had the control of the city's affairs (previous to this reorganization of the department a city marshal officiated as head of this body of city guards) :

John M. Young	1890-1892
E. M. Janney	1892, resigned
Samuel Paul	1892-1894
Arthur Pratt	1894-1898
Thomas H. Hilton	1898-
Samuel Paul, second appointment.....	1898-1901
William J. Lynch	1903-1906
George A. Sheets	1906-7, resigned
Roderick McKenzie	1907, resigned
Tom D. Pitt	1907-1908
Samuel M. Barlow	1908-

A Stray Sheep in Society—Dialogue in a Court-Room.

The police court is often the scene of witnessing the various types and characteristics of degraded personalities, eliciting both grief and laughter in listening to the many tales and stories that come from those who have found their way into the slums. The following is an example of some of the proceedings which frequently are heard in these courts:

Judge:—What is your full name?

Vagrant:—Full, h'm, never was insulted to take a smile in all my days.

Judge:—You don't seem to understand me.

Vag:—Not so very convenient, sir.

Judge:—I want to know your name in full?

Vag:—It may perhaps spoil my fame.

Judge:—What is your fame?

Vag:—The expert air-breather.

Judge:—Can you exist on that vocation?

Vag:—Partly.

Judge:—How do you make up for the other part for a living?

Vag:—H'm, easy; me do little fishing.

Judge:—You are charged with vagrancy. What is your plea?

Vag:—It may depend on what there will be in it.

Judge:—I want you to plead guilty or not.

Vag:—I am just figuring it out.

Judge:—What is your plea?

Vag:—Guess I'm guilty if it helps me out.

Judge:—Are you married or single?

Vag:—Neither.

Judge:—How do you explain yourself?

Vag:—Well, it stands this way: When we meet to talk the matter over—how it may be—she hangs on to spell it no, and me praysistently wants it yes, so it is neither way dun up. Oh, if it was over!

Judge:—How old are you?

Vag:—H'm, me not old, young chip yet.

Judge:—When were you born?

Vag:—When the trouble began—O jingo!

Judge:—You are fined thirty dollars or thirty days in jail.

Vag:—Gess it don't matter, me take the time, no dough, but—

Judge:—But what?

Vag:—But you gave me thirty days lookout last time; you did not fix with this prescription.

Judge:—Will you make me a promise?

Vag:—Two, if it helps me out.



Your Humble Servant

Judge:—Will you go to work, and be decent in society?

Vag:—Just what me was goin' to promise.

Judge:—Sentence is suspended, but don't come here again.

Vag:—Never, unless invited. Me soon fix a new quarter.
Durn this infearansing!

A Tribute to Salt Lake Veteran Volunteer Fire Department.

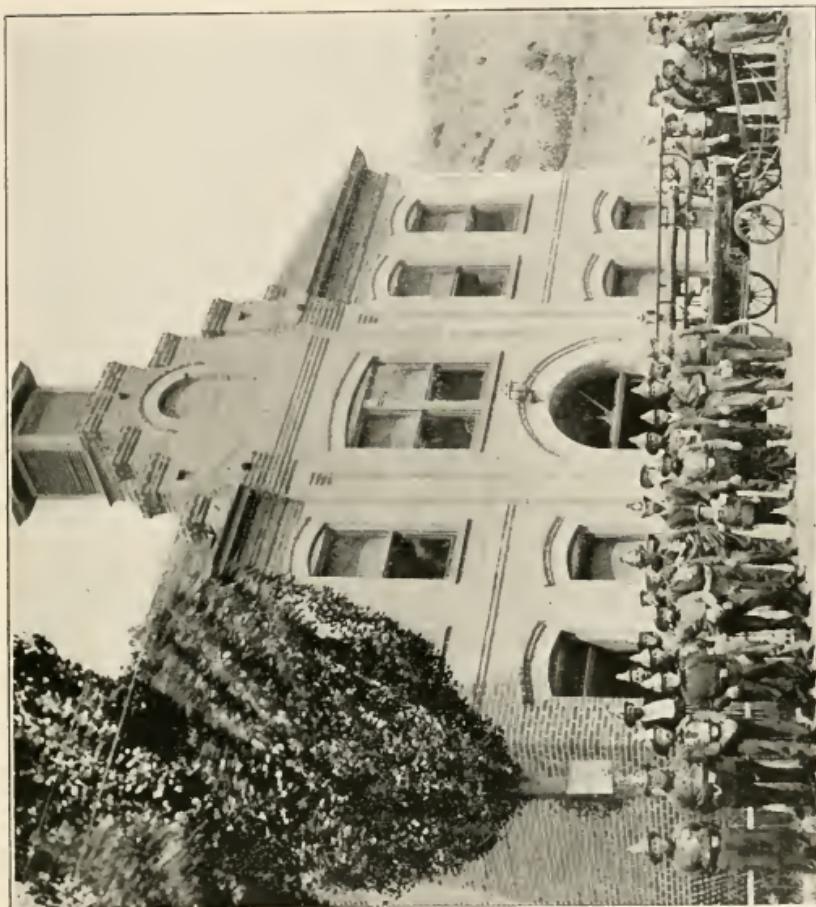
The Volunteer fire department's record dates back to the year 1853, when it became an organized body, with Jesse C. Little **as** head or chief. It was organized for the noble object of giving its voluntary aid, in case of fires, to the citizens of the community. This fire department was a beneficial agency not only in the hour of peril, but also in the way of safety and sanitary work for the city. The continued increase of its members made it necessary to be formed into several companies, who were well disciplined for active service to cope with the situation when a fire alarm was given.

During a period of thirty years this department has in its active service done many noble and gallant deeds which will remain to their credit and the appreciation of a thankful community. Following are the names of those who have acted **as**



Miss Emma Warburton-Paul.

chiefs of this department: Jesse C. Little, John D. McAllister, Chas. M. Donelson and Geo. M. Ottinger, who **was** chief from 1876 until the city fathers organized a paid fire department in



Hall of Salt Lake City Veteran Volunteer Fire Department Association.



George M. Ottinger, the Veteran Fire
Chief of Salt Lake City Volunteer
and Paid Fire Department.

1883, when Mr. Ottinger was elected to the office of chief and held the position until 1890.

The remnant of Salt Lake City's old volunteer fire department has gradually diminished in number, and those who are still able to answer to the roll-calls at the meetings of the association show the continued falling off.

The present number of members is about 100 against 350 men who once appeared on the rolls of the different companies. At their hall, which was built in 1901 by donations or contributions from our generous business men and citizens, are interesting and historical paraphernalia in the way of pictures, apparatus, uniforms and other equipments used in active service in by-gone days, which now serve as momentos and ornaments, that make their hall a veritable museum.

Events and episodes experienced by these old fire-fighters during their long and active service are many and some of a very interesting character. Those who still recollect the old days, when they may have seen this department running to a fire and pulling their apparatus through the streets in all kinds of weather and rough roads, up hill or down, at all the speed and strength at their command, must now hail with welcome the day of deserved rest for the gallant veterans.

From the record of this department is a singular data to be noticed, when the fire laddies had occasion to enroll for honorary membership in the department a young lady by the name of Miss Emma Warburton. This act was done in recognition of her courteous example and public-spirited kindness on the occasion of a fire in the southeastern part of the city. Having attended to this fire, which was left and considered safe, and the men were returning to their homes, a second alarm was turned in just at the time one of the officers entered his door. This meant to him to make a second trip with all the speed he could command, to the same locality, a distance of about two miles, where it had gained a fresh start. Thus running, almost breathless and worn out from his first exertion, it happened on the road he was running that the young lady, who was in a buggy with her escort ready for a ride, noticed the fireman on his way and at once surrendered her seat to the officer, asking her escort to take him to the place of fire. This genial courtesy of the lady was the occasion for recognition, more so as she was a stranger to the man, and on a later occasion, at one of the socials of the department, when she happened to be present, she was then and there unanimously voted and installed an honorary member, and a silver badge of the department placed upon her. Her picture has become an ornament on the walls of their hall for remembrance and later she became more firmly affiliated by uniting herself in marriage with one of their highly respected and efficient members.

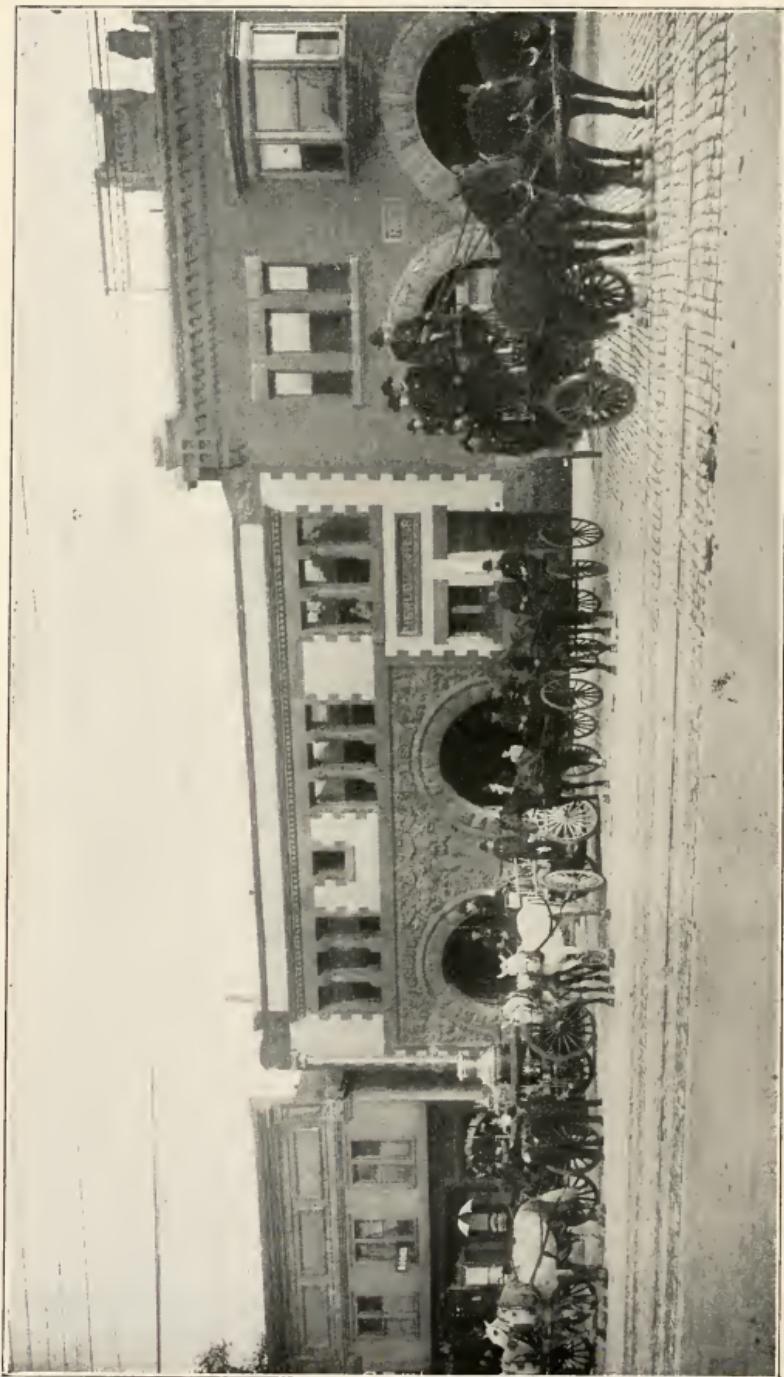
The Present Fire Department.

The fire department of Salt Lake City is in no way behind the times as to efficiency and modern equipment. With headquarters located near the center of the business part of town, and three additional stations in the residence quarters, they are well equipped with the latest designs of modern appliances, which, in case of fire, are maneuvered by well trained and competent firemen, of whom many have been in the service of the department from ten to twenty years and over. Notwithstanding the large area of ground covered by the city the department reaches scenes of fire in the outskirts of the city, a distance of two or three miles from its headquarters, in a few minutes after receiving the alarm.

The present fire department of the city was organized into a paid department in 1883, from the old volunteer fire department, which, after thirty years' service on a voluntary basis, gave the citizens of Salt Lake City their best attention in case of fire, but the times then called for a regular paid department under the municipal administration, which from that time on has been on a constant growth in receiving all modern appliances and equipments, as well as an up-to-date organization in all respects. Among its general equipments the department is furnished with four hose wagons, one chemical, one Segraves aerial truck, two city trucks, one extra first metropolitan steam engine (costing \$6,000); two Silsby steam engines, 1,400 feet of hose, thirty head of horses, seventy-one alarm boxes and fifteen hundred fire hydrants. This, with an ample supply of water, places the department in a position to cope with any fire.

The department has a total of sixty-four men, including eleven officers, who conduct the business in a manner to the entire satisfaction and approval of the community. Total cost for general maintenance of the fire department for 1907 was \$71,171.22.

The present fire department has received merited attention by our municipal government and been amply provided with equipment to cope with disasters by fire in the city. An inquiry of the officers of this department as to its present needs of further improvements and additional equipments to meet our growing population and increased risk elicited the following statement in reply: The city in the past two years has increased in building properties to an approximate valuation of \$8,000,000, and for this and other reasons the department is in need of more men, one more hose wagon for emergency service, a water tower and about 3,000 feet of hose; also a fully equipped station in the southwestern part of the city.



HEADQUARTERS OF SALT LAKE CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT
A PART OF ITS APPARATUS AND GENERAL EQUIPMENTS

Comparative statement of losses by fire for the past five years, 1904-1908:

	Popula- tion....	Alams	Property involved.	Insurance involved.	Ins. Paid....	Actual losses....	Losses over in- surance..	Average loss per alarm....
1904	91,195	202	\$3,077,677	\$1,565,400	\$30,474.74	\$ 41,170.74	\$10,696.00	\$203.89
1905	90,967	263	2,527,070	1,148,330	48,100.05	84,125.05	35,063.00	319.86
1906	96,726	237	2,233,840	1,192,262	48,594.06	60,293.60	11,699.54	254.48
1907	105,122	314	3,323,435	1,505,456	74,639.76	132,363.06	63,322.30	421.53
1908	112,346	389	4,736,225	2,208,815	57,280.28	66,834.78	9,554.50	171.81

Following are the chiefs who have been at the head of this department since its organization under the municipal control:

- George M. Ottinger 1883-1890
- Chas. E. Stanton (Sec.) 1890-1894
- James Devine 1894-1904
- William H. Bywater 1904-1906
- Charles T. Vail 1906-1908
- William T. Aylund 1908—acting chief
- William H. Glore Aug. 3, 1908



A SCENE OF OUR FIRE FIGHTERS' TASK TO BATTLE THIS DESTRUCTIVE ELEMENT IN BY-GONE DAYS.



EFFICIENCY:

Our Labor is Best Appreciated in Hot Quarters. One of Our Modern Fire Extinguishers, Which Stands Ready for Service on a Second's Notice. Cost \$6,000.



WILLIAM H. GLORE
Chief of Fire Department.



SAMUEL M. BARLOW,
Chief of Police Department.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

Our water department, and especially the water supply it controls, is something the community, in our day, can rightfully boast of, both as to quality as well as quantity. The water question in Salt Lake City has for years in the past been a problem of the gravest importance, as the community has rapidly been growing in population, while its water supply was very much limited for the increasing demand. Every source and means have from time to time been utilized for the purpose of increasing the available water volume and large sums of money have been expended in various directions to meet the issue. That the time is past when our water question was a political issue in our local campaigns and is solely a matter of general recognition is also a great relief to the community.

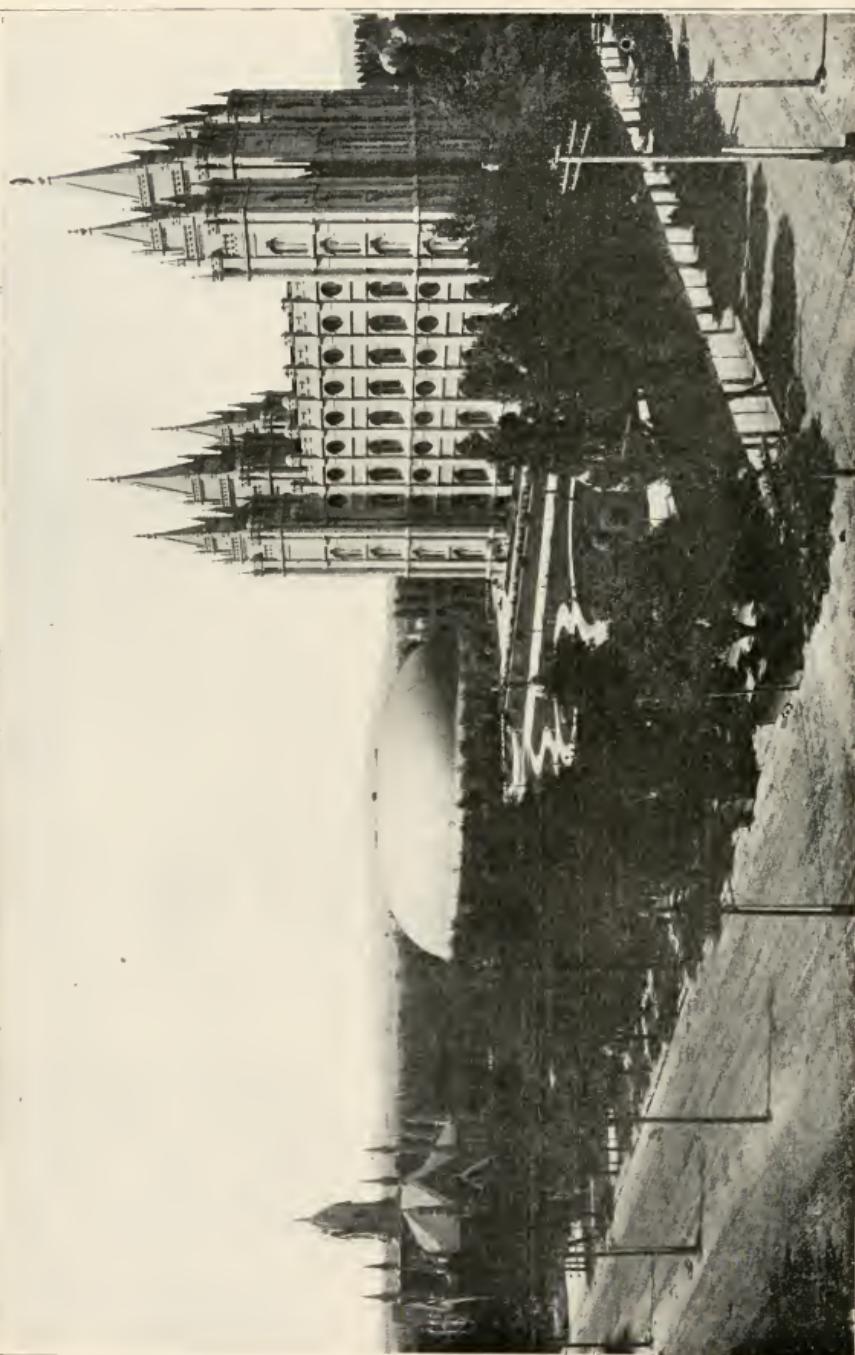
From a water supply of 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 gallons per day, our supply at present time reaches from 30,000,000 to 45,000,000 gallons per day. The daily consumption is 16,000,000 gallons, which leaves a large surplus. As the quality and quantity of water is a vital question in every community that exists, its possession is an important topic to both old and new settlers, hence, our community can truly say that in this respect we are well situated and no matter how large our floating population in Salt Lake City may be, they can all be treated to a good drink while they stay.

Without good water in a community, the temperance question has small prospects; with it, intemperance loses ground, hence the small capacity of space our municipality has provided for storing intoxicants. Even our few destructive fires and the insurance rates on our premises speak well for Salt Lake's water supply. In the past few years an expenditure of about \$1,000,000 has been made for improvements and purchase of water rights from adjoining settlements, which have so materially improved the water works system that today it will be hard to find its equal near or far off in our country.

The estimated valuation of Salt Lake City's water works system in 1907 was \$5,559,450.84.

Revenue to the city from water rates for 1907 was \$218,766.09. The cost of maintenance for the same year amounted to \$88,248.70.





View of Temple Block, Containing the Famous Mormon Temple, Tabernacle and Assembly Hall. Area of the Temple Block Is Ten Acres.

CHURCHES

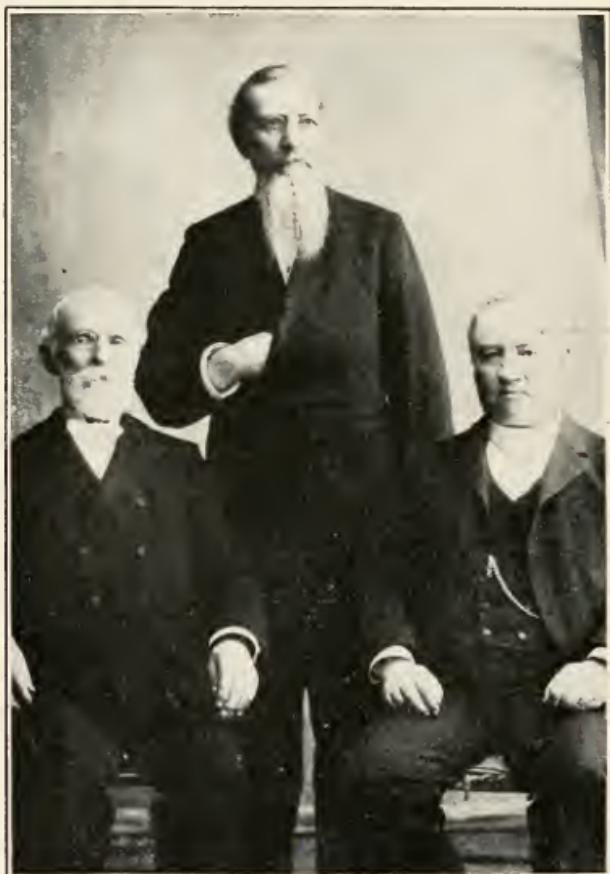
The Mormon Church.

THE Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which is commonly called the Mormon church, is the predominating organized body of worshipers of our city and state.

Nothing could be referred to in this article, as to the doctrines, faith and organization of this church and its various establishments of social and ecclesiastical affairs, which is not already known and previously published as information to the world by missionaries of the church, as well as its numerous publications which have been spread to all nations of the civilized world; hence a repetition of such matters will, for this reason, be omitted from this work, and only such matters in that connection as have contributed to the interest and common welfare of our city and the community at large will be given space.

Loyalty and devotion are not empty words with the Mormons; in fact they are the fundamental principles engrafted by their faith upon the mind and heart. Their integrity, energy and industry, which are plainly observed in their every day works of life, have been praised by friend or foe, both near and far, who have become connected in any transactions with them or their institutions. From the very first day of the Mormons' advent into Utah they have been rearing the monuments which today are seen on every hand, in a substantial and enduring form. It is an honor richly due the Mormon church that can not be denied it by any individual, society or organized body within our community, no matter what differences otherwise may be, and all are willing to give due credit to the Mormons for being true and faithful in their various callings. The attentions which the Mormons receive from the outside world are due to their peculiar organization, their faith and social achievements. As a church the Mormons are united and have power to cope with every issue and undertaking that may come before them. They have thus established their institutions, erected temples and places of worship, organized societies for educational and religious trainings, established schools, hospitals and charitable institutions, on every hand carefully surveying the field for introduction and operation of improvement to individual as well as collective bodies of worshipers of their faith. In this respect the auxiliary organizations of the church are a fitting representation of its aims, not only in cultivating faith and religious devotion but also the intellectual aspirations that go to the making up of good and useful citizens of the community. They have a well organized system of Sunday schools conducted by a force of officers and teach-

ers throughout the city and state numbering a total of 15,730, with an enrollment of 103,112 Sunday school children, also a young men's mutual improvement association with an enrollment of 33,617 members, a young ladies' improvement association with an enrollment of 35,745 members. Finally, relief societies with a membership of 35,000. These, with a number of other organizations of various kinds form a combined factor in promoting both the spiritual and temporal interests of the members, and the general progressiveness of the church. As head of the entire church Joseph F. Smith, together with his two counselors, John R. Winder and Anthor H. Lund, constitute its first presidency, the former being the sixth president in the history of the church to present date, to which office he was chosen on the 17th day of October, 1901.



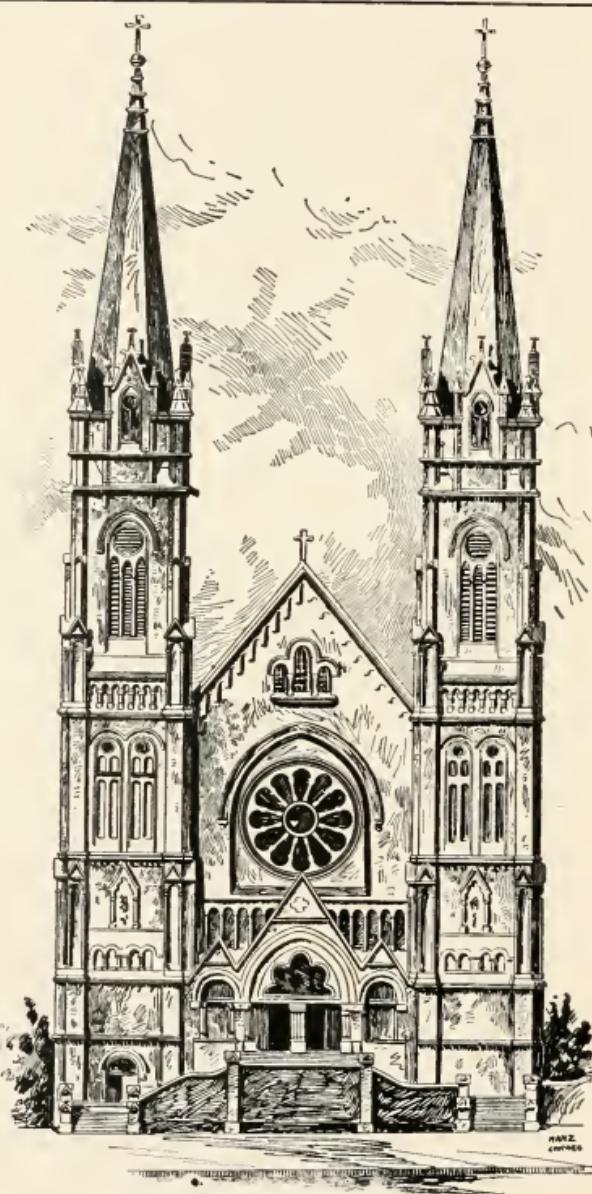
The First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. These are the Sixth Representative Heads of the Mormon Church Since its Organization



THE GRAND ORGAN OF THE LARGE
MORMON TABERNACLE

Catholic Church.

The growth and progress of the Catholic church from its advent here in the early '70s is in itself a conspicuous chapter of our ecclesiastical history. In it many interesting and notable events may be written, as to the works of the church and its mission among our fellow beings in administering spiritual and temporal aid, uplifting and comforting the needy in various ways, and



THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL

legion are they who have received benevolent draughts from this fountain.

From Rev. E. Kelly, who was appointed the first resident pastor of the territory of Utah for the church, down to Rt. Rev. Bishop Laurence Scanlan, who stands at the head of the Diocese of Salt Lake, an untiring zeal and unceasing labor have been manifested in the upbuilding of the church and its many charitable institutions, which are monuments of their faith and devotion that will stand for generations to come.

In August, 1873, Father Walsh was succeeded by Father Scanlan, who has made a record and a name that are interwoven with the history of our entire state.

Briefly summarized, since Bishop Scanlan took charge of Catholic interests in Utah in 1873, under his guidance and immediate supervision twelve churches have been built. He was the founder of four hospitals, two boarding academies for young ladies, one college, seven parochial schools, one orphanage, and a home for aged miners. These, with the new Cathedral, which is the finest and most substantial Catholic edifice in the west, occupies one of the most desirable sites in Salt Lake City. It is shown that Catholics in Salt Lake have the most numerous educational and charitable institutions in the city outside of the Mormon church. In all his works Bishop Scanlan was encouraged and often substantially aided by all classes, whilst his conservative and prudent course has won for him the esteem and good will of all who know him. He is in truth a goodly man, say we all.

The Catholic Cathedral.

Next to the famous Mormon Temple among church edifices in Salt Lake, is the Cathedral, which is an attractive and imposing structure both as to exterior and interior of its construction, which have required an expenditure of \$350,000.00. For a detailed statement of its construction and attractive features the following data has been kindly furnished by Bishop Scanlan, whose arduous labor has supervised the erection from its starting point, and will do so until its final dedication, which in all probability will take place with imposing ceremony about May, 1909. The ground for this edifice was broken on the Fourth of July, 1899. Its location is three blocks directly east of the Temple, at the corner of South Temple and B street, giving this edifice a prominent and conspicuous position from all parts of the city and the valley of Salt Lake. The building material used for the walls and its two towers is of kyune, a gray sandstone; the walls have an inside brick lining that have required a total of half a million bricks. The outside dimensions of the Cathedral are: Length 200 feet, width 100 feet, elevation

of main walls 100 feet, the elevation of the towers being 175 feet from the ground. At the facade is built a large durable staircase for entrance occupying a ground space of 40x100 feet built of similar stone as the main building, which, with its massive construction and conveniences for entrances and exits, adds to the substantial character of the whole structure. Immediately above the entrance of the imposing front doors is observed a representation of the crucifixion, which has been chiseled or carved in the massive stone wall. Upon entering the auditorium or interior of the cathedral, an imposing and inspiring scene meets the eye as it glances over the construction and decorations of this spacious assembly room, which has a length of 175 feet, width 80 feet, height of ceiling 65 feet, receiving its light from fifteen large and magnificent windows, which were imported from Munich, Bavaria, and are of stained glass, at an aggregate cost of \$20,000. Two of these large windows (each 23x 36 feet) as seen on the east and west transepts, cost alone \$8,000 and are a contribution to this edifice from Mrs. Mary Judge. All of these windows have representative figures of biblical origin, which with its bright and different colors gives a most effective and impressive illustration to the eye and mind. When the sun strikes upon these glass windows it gives their colors a most brilliant and beautiful reflection. At the north end of the auditorium are the altars, three in number, which give a most solemn and inspiring appearance to the sanctuary. The ornamental and constructive workmanship of these altars evidences a high degree of art and mastership on the part of their makers, the firm of Sigeri & Berneces of Carrara, Italy, and are of pure white Carrara marble, the finest and purest known in the world, at a cost of \$10,000. Adding to the impressiveness of this temple of worship, is observed on the east and west walls fourteen pictorial marbles representing the Sacrifice, the saving of human souls. These pieces of sculpture are in life colors, representing fourteen stations of the cross, the scriptural account of the Savior taken to the scene of crucifixion. These were made at and imported from Munich, Bavaria, at a cost of \$2,000. The designs and representative illustrations of the event are so naturally portrayed that they can not be seen without a most reverential feeling and profound emotion, whosoever takes a look on them and reflects on the real event which history and ages never can erase from the human mind.

The grand organ is another important feature in the completion of this house of worship, this to furnish the inspiring tones that shall add to the impressiveness of service and gratification of the worshipers. In order that the musical part of the service shall not be lacking the best of instrumental tones, the

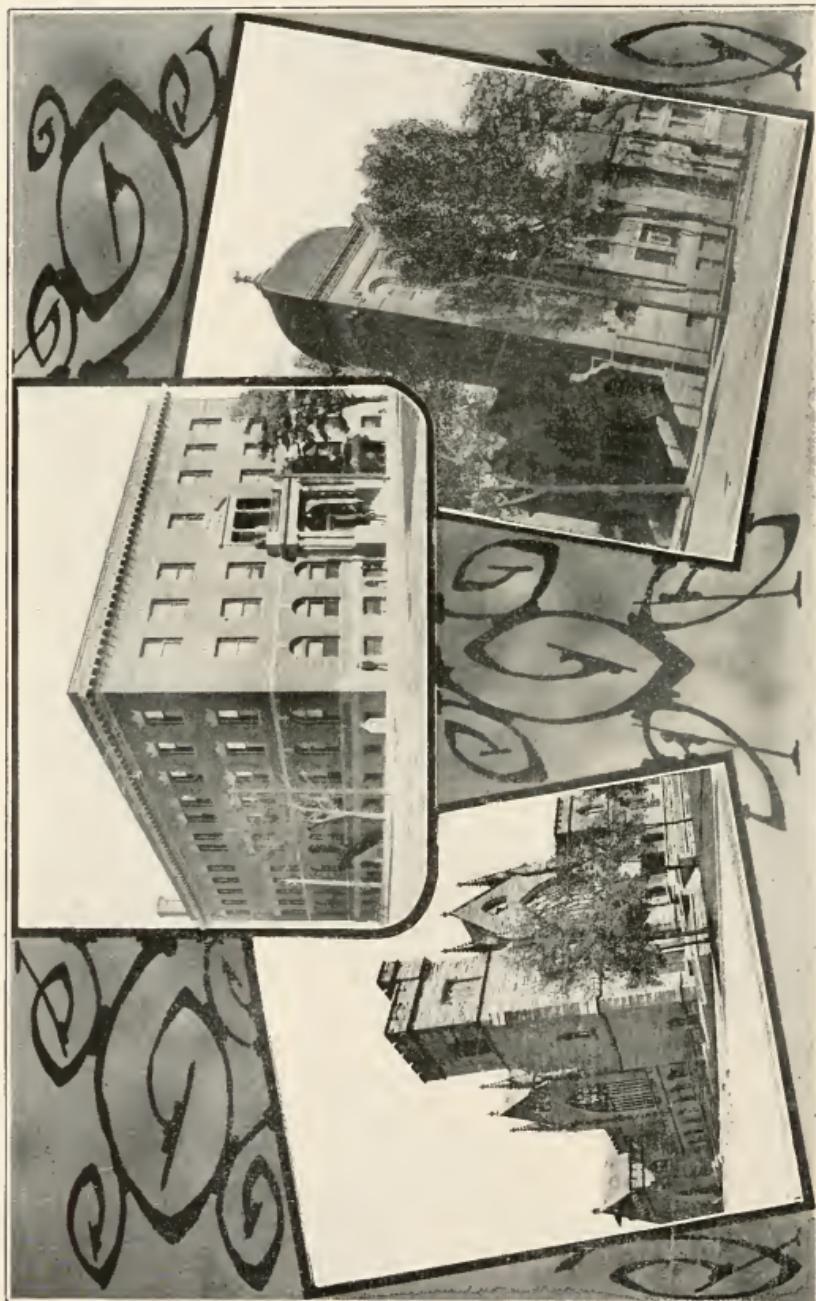
order for this organ went to the well known organ builders, W. W. Kimball & Co. of Chicago, and their name is a guarantee that its construction and musical feature is not excelled by any in this part of the country, except by the grand organ at the Tabernacle of the Mormon church, which is rated to be the second in size and musical strength of any in our country. The cost of the Cathedral organ, completed and set in the Cathedral, was \$9,000. The pews also add to the ornamental features as well as comfort of the attendant worshipers and furnish a seating capacity for 1,200 persons.

The chandeliers around the pillars, walls and altars are conspicuous ornaments, adding to the decorative features of the interior. From this not less than 300 gas and electric lights furnish illumination, when occasion so requires, at which time the entire scene of the interior gives a magnificent luster and most solemn appearance. The painting of the interior is also effective and tasteful, materially adding to the dignity and general aspect of this edifice. In connection with the auditorium for general services, are two vestry rooms for use of the officiating priests and also large and commodious vestibules at the entrance to the church; beneath is a large basement divided into several rooms to be used for the various meetings and gatherings of the various church societies, Sunday schools, etc., which complete the interior apartments of the structure.

It may also be mentioned that this splendid building has been erected and completed by local funds, contributed by our citizens of Catholic faith and many others. Among the leading donors were ex-Senator Thomas Kearns, Mrs. Mary Judge, W. S. McCornick, O. J. Salisbury, David Keith, Alexander Tarbet, James Ivers, J. W. Halloran, J. J. Daly, J. E. Dooly, John McSorley and a large number of others whose contributions for this worthy object would also be mentioned if space permitted.

Other Edifices.

The Presbyterians and Methodists have also just finished large and magnifieent structures for their services. These, and the erection of the new Baptist church, which will be built at the intersection of Fourth East and Second South streets during this year, which promises to be of elegant architectural design, all go to show the spirit and devotional offerings manifested by the God-fearing citizens of our community.



SOME OF SALT LAKE'S NEW CHURCH EDIFICES
1. First, Presbyterian Church. 2. Home of Young Men's Christian Association. 3. First Methodist Church.

Protestant Churches—The Presbyterian.

The Protestant churches, which are strongly represented in Salt Lake City and have established a permanent stay with their mission, have since their advent into the city and state manifested zeal and earnest devotion in the upbuilding of their respective churches and charitable institutions. To enter into the details of labor and achievements of the many different denominations would require a volume in itself; sufficient to say that attendance on their various places of worship evidences the spiritual and love inspiring devotion for the uplifting and betterment of human nature and appeals to the soul's inner self to reach the ideal pattern of Him who is the banner and symbol for all Christian devotion.

The Presbyterian church in Utah, which is one of the oldest in the state, represents today sixty churches, sixty ministers, 3,334 communicants and 4,749 Sunday school attendants in the Synod of Utah.

In Salt Lake City the Presbyterians have three churches, six ministers, 925 communicants and 1,227 Sunday school attendants. Dr. W. M. Paden, who is the present pastor of the First Presbyterian church, which office he has occupied for a number of years. Recently the magnificent church of the First Presbyterian was completed and dedicated in 1907, at a cost of \$190,000 in this city.

Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Protestant Episcopal church was planted in Utah in 1867 by Bishop Tuttle. Its missionary labors have been extended all over the state, where fourteen churches and missions have been established. The church edifices and charitable institutions erected in Salt Lake City by this church are the St. Mark's Cathedral, founded in 1869; St. Paul's church, which was built as a memorial in 1880, and is under the care of Rev. Charles E. Perkins; also other mission chapels. St. Peter's and St. John's include their houses of worship with about 750 communicants in Salt Lake City. Rev. Benjamin Brewster is the present dean of the St. Mark's church. Of their charitable institutions is the St. Mark's hospital, which in prominence and importance stands as a credit to its founder, its church and our city (a representative picture of this hospital will be seen elsewhere in this book). Bishop Leonard's memorial nurses' home and the Rowland Hall Academy are also important institutions that add to the interest of the community. In 1888 the Rt. Rev. Abiel Leonard became Bishop. He died in December, 1903, and the see is now in charge of Rt. Rev. F. S. Spalding.



SALT LAKE CITY'S REPRESENTATIVE MINISTERS

1. Rt. Rev. F. S. Spalding, Bishop Episcopal Church.
2. Rt. Rev. L. Scanlan Bishop Catholic Church.
3. Rev. Charles E. Perkins, Rector St. Paul's Church (Episcopal).
4. Rev. Benjamin Young, Pastor First Methodist Church,
5. Rev. R. G. McNeice, Dean Westminster College.
6. Rev. Wm. M. Paden, Pastor First Presbyterian Church.
7. Rev. Emanuel S. Rydberg, Pastor Swedish Evang. Zion's Church.
8. Rev. Elmer I. Goshen, Pastor First Congregational Church.
9. Rev. D. A. Brown, Pastor First Baptist Church.
- 10-11. Adjutants, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Plumsted, Salvation Army.

Methodist Church.

The Methodist church, since the introduction of Methodism into Utah in December, 1869, by Rev. Lewis Hartsough, has proven to be in a prolific field for maturing the seed sown by the Methodist faith, numerous churches and missions having been established throughout the state. In Salt Lake City the Methodists have five churches. The First Methodist church which was completed in 1907, at a cost of \$90,000, is one of the substantial pillars that betoken the devotional contributions for houses of worship in our community. It was erected during the time of Rev. Benjamin Young's charge of the mission, who since has been succeeded by Rev. F. B. Short, the present pastor in charge.

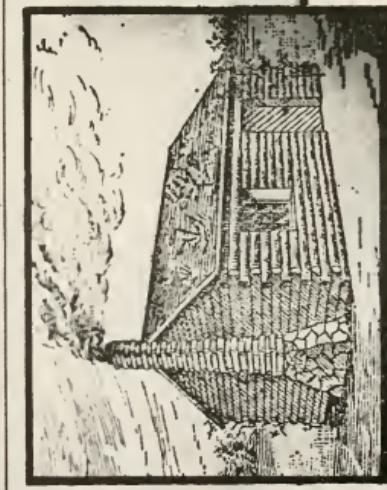
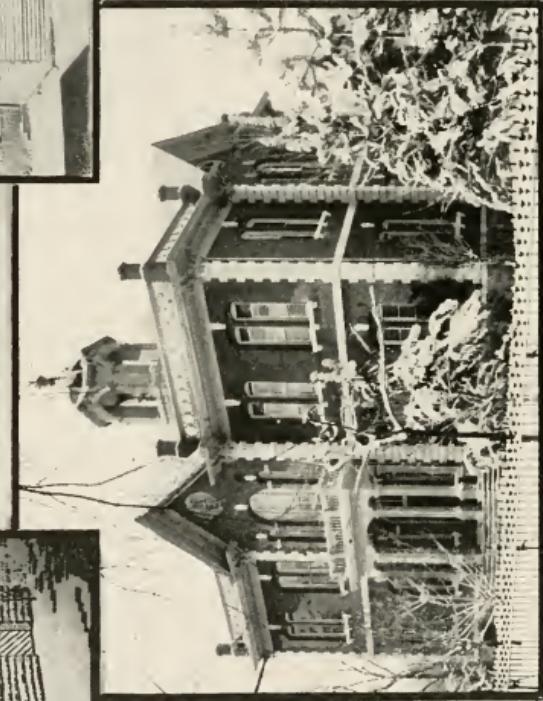
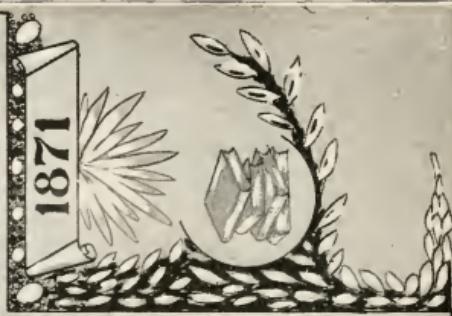
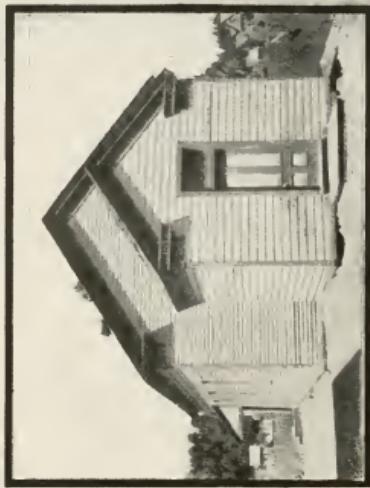
Similar progress has been made by other churches. They would be too numerous to specify in particular, but all in all they are working for the best interests of humanity by their pastors and organized societies. Of the established churches in Salt Lake City of various denominations are the Baptist, Congregational, Unitarian, Lutheran, Christian Scientist, the Central Christian church, Reorganized Church of Latter-day Saints, the Seventh Day Adventist, Young Men's Christian Association, the Salvation Army and the Jewish church, which have erected churches and permanent places for worship. To these societies may be ascribed a record of inestimable value for their benevolent and charitable labors in our community. Not only are these churches represented in our language, but missions in various tongues such as the Germans, Skandinavians, French, Italians and other nationalities are well represented.

Schools and Education

The Birth of Our Schools.

WHAT is done in Utah in the way of schools and the acquisition of learning, for her children and the coming generations, has often been a subject of great question among people outside of our state. A most important topic indeed, one that the people of Utah, from the very first settlement of this valley were able and ready to give, under conditional circumstances, a most satisfactory answer to. The important question is attended to by the historian, who gives the following interesting and

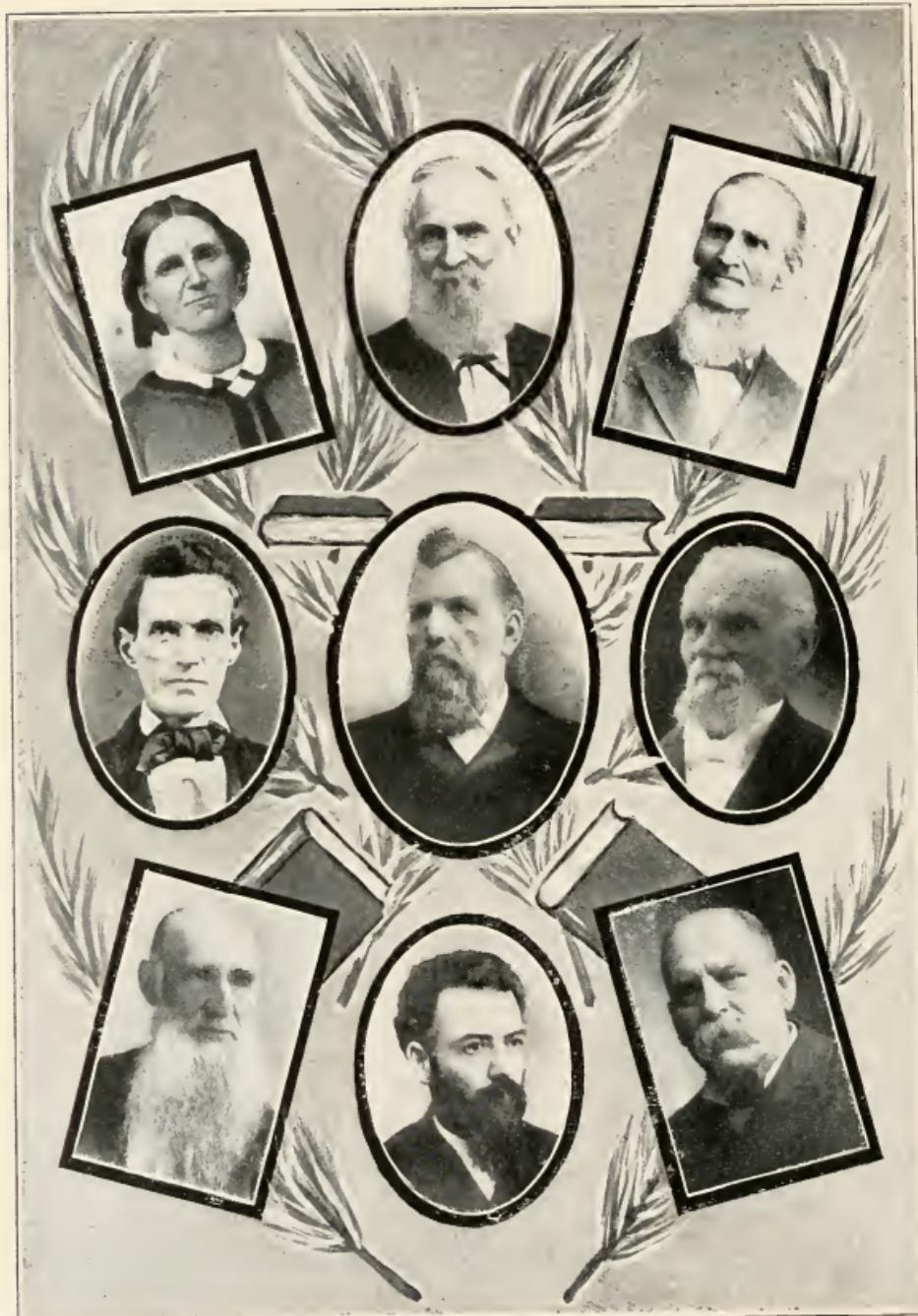
EVOLUTION OF OUR SCHOOL BUILDINGS SINCE 1849.
(Photos Furnished by the Superintendent of Instruction.)



striking sketch of the account of the first formation of our schools: The early settlers of Utah, in the midst of their colonizing labors, found time to establish schools and provide for the education of their young. As early as October, 1847, three months after the advent of the pioneers, a school was taught in the "Old Fort" by Miss Mary Jane Delingwood, age 17. This young lady, who undoubtedly was the pioneer school teacher of Utah, opened her little school to teach the children of the pioneers about the last of October, in a small round tent on the west side of the south extension of the old stockade. Pieces of logs were used for seats, and a small camp table for a desk. In January following Julian Moses, as soon as he had finished his little log house covered with willows and earth, began teaching school therein, having benches made of puncheons. Similar schools sprang up in other settlements as fast as they were formed. Our first Sabbath school, the forerunner of the extensive Deseret Sunday school union of today, was opened in the Fourteenth ward, Salt Lake City, in December, 1849. Its founder was Richard Ballantyne. These were Utah's educational beginnings.

From a retrospection in the annual report by the superintendent of public schools of our city, in 1902, the following interesting data, which refers to the gradual advancement and progress of our schools from its beginning until the achievements of our magnificent school system of today, is taken:

When the sturdy little band of pioneers entered this valley in 1847, they found a veritable desert. To them, however, it was a land of promise, an oasis in a desert. They had not braved the wilds of the unknown West, nor made their way across the trackless plains, for naught. They knew, too, that with their advent into Salt Lake valley, civilization gained its first foothold west of the Rocky mountains. Sensing their high and sacred trust, they were not slow in recognizing the first and most potent factor in the perpetuation of modern civilization—the school, the safeguard of this republic, governed as it is by the will of the people. Before the first snow had fallen, a little hut, scarcely large enough to be seen among the sage brush that surrounded it, reared its homely form, and the new community, although without adequate food and raiment, enjoyed the luxury of a village school. This was the humble beginning, the germ, if you please, from which our present system has grown. This little seed, it is true, was planted in the sands of the desert, far from the running brook, but the watchful care of the husbandman gave it the conditions that an environment refused, and it has become a mighty oak. This little hut was the pioneer of western schools and western education.



UTAH'S PIONEER SCHOOL TEACHERS

Mary Jane Dilworth-Hammond, Julian Moses, Richard Ballantyne, Orson Spenser, T. B. Lewis, Carl Maeser, George Goddard, John Morgan, John R. Park.

A provisional government was formed, and in 1850, but two and one-half years after the first company arrived, the legislative assembly passed an act incorporating the "University of the State of Deseret," now the University of Utah, and thus made early provision for higher education.

As time rolled on, the school law was frequently modified till in 1890, when the Free School law, commonly designated the New School law, was enacted. While this enabled us to realize in its fulness the dream of Horace Mann, it did not mark the advent of the first free schools in our state, as some districts had previously availed themselves of the "local option" provision of former laws and had established free schools. The enactment of this law did, however, bring the free school within the reach of every child in the state, although tuition had formerly, in most cases, been merely nominal. In addition to the then existing country district, it established, by means of consolidation, districts to be known as cities of the first and second class, of which there are four in the state, namely, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Logan and Provo, the first named being the only one of the first class.

The following facts and figures are given as a representation of how far we have come in reaching the standard school system, as compared with cities in other parts of the Union of similar size and situation:

Public Schools.

The school population of Salt Lake City for 1906-7 was 19,373.

Enrollment of attendant school children in public schools for 1906 was 15,742.

Number of school buildings occupied, 29.

New buildings under construction, 4.

Average number of rooms in each building, 16.

Average dimension of class rooms is 30x30 feet.

Height of ceiling, 14 feet.

Average number of pupils for each building, 525.

Average number of pupils for each class room, 33.

Average number of teachers in each school, 18.

Total number of teachers employed, 411.

Total salary paid to teach for 1906-7, \$285,127.

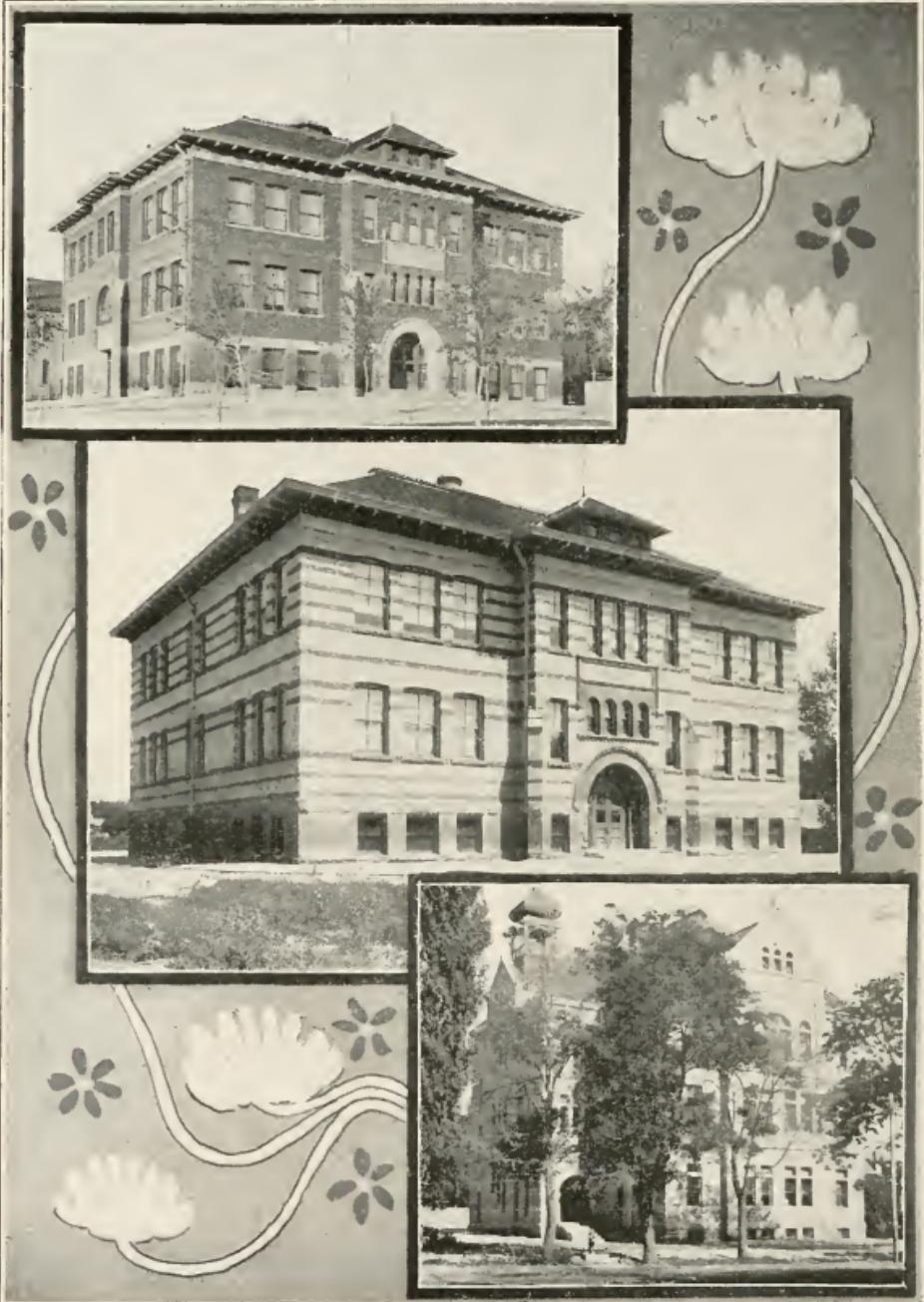
Cost of maintenance for 1906-7, \$530,236.62.

Total valuation of school property, buildings and grounds, \$1,365,470.08.

Total insurance on buildings carried is \$435,050.

Approximate cost of each principal building, \$100,000.

As to modern conveniences and sanitation, each of our school buildings is provided with the latest improvements in every compartment as to light, heat, ventilation and sanitary



WASATCH SCHOOL, LINCOLN SCHOOL, FREMONT SCHOOL.
 Salt Lake City's Representative Public Schools. Above picture represents
 Three Out of Twenty-Nine Public School Buildings in Salt
 Lake City of Similar Modern Construction.

facilities, which have no superiors anywhere. The greatest precaution and attention is given to the safe and easy escape of the children from the buildings in case of danger and disaster during the school hours. The children are regularly drilled and trained to make orderly and quick escape from the building in case of fire; every needful attention is given to providing a quick and safe exit from the buildings, no matter where fire may start in the structure. Equipments for extinguishing fire are also within quick and easy reach from various parts of the buildings. In all details the public schools system of our city is up-to-date, in buildings, government, instructions, and attendance. The results and products as to culture and trainings are of the highest and most gratifying character. Utah's school laws, make it compulsory for children between the age of 6 to 16 years to attend school at least 30 weeks each year. No exemption to be taken from this unless a satisfactory ground is shown why the boy or girl cannot attend. The strictest attention is given to the enforcement of this law. The discipline inculcated in the pupil is of a paternal character, which aims at their moral, social and general interest and welfare. The exercises and studies by the children are of the highest and most efficient in all of the graded schools, and none but competent and well fitted teachers are engaged for the school work from the primary to the grammar grade. Of the 411 teachers employed in our public schools 247 have obtained their graduating diploma in Utah's schools, while 164 are engaged from our sister states. The curriculum and exercises of the pupils are in character and nature temperate, yet impressive and practical for the mental grasp of the subject.

In these exercises and studies a noticeable interest and care are taken not to overtax the mental power of the child by employing more the visionary than the mental faculty in illustrating and analyzing the problem of subject of study.

Domestic training in our graded schools is also of an encouraging and beneficial character to the rising generation, and in this respect our schools have merit and received the highest honor and praise from the numerous exhibits in and out of Utah of products coming from our school rooms. Art made its initial steps into our public schools some fifteen years ago, and its introduction has proven a most gratifying result among our juveniles, whose talents have shown a high degree of accomplishment in this branch of training. A full and complete course of art is offered in both the high school and elementary classes, which have reflected great credit on our school system and received noted attention wherever its selections have been exhibited in our country. Great are the achievements of our public school system, and honor belongs to its founders and promoters.

Utah's Public Schools.

In order to show the condition of our public school system for the state of Utah, the statistical statement of the superintendent of public instruction of the state gives the following representative figures in his report for the years 1905-1906:

Statistical Statement.

To present, in concise form, data that will give information about our schools to those who have not the time to make an extended perusal of the somewhat elaborate statistics required by law, it is believed that these statements will be of interest to those who examine this report.

1906.

Number of common schools	668
Number of school districts in the State.....	338
Number of high schools	34
Number of graded schools	417
Number of mixed schools	251
Number of superintendents	34
Number of supervisors	13
Number of male teachers	567
Number of female teachers	1,325
Whole number of teachers	1,892
Number of trustees or members of school boards..	1,000
Average salaries of male teachers per month.....	\$86.40
Average salaries of female teachers per month....	\$55.41
Total teachers' salaries	\$951,780.21
Number of pupils in State.....	95,768
Number of pupils enrolled	77,947
Average number of pupils in daily attendance.....	60,018
Amount of 3 mill state school fund	\$391,940.94
Amount of State land interest and rental fund.....	\$38,079.57
Amount of county school tax.....	\$300,961.41
Amount of special local tax.....	\$914,761.26
Whole amount for common schools	\$1,645,743.18

Items compared with those of the preceding biennium ending June 30, 1904:

Decrease in number of districts	38
Increase in number of schools	9
Increase in number of male teachers.....	14
Increase in number of female teachers.....	160
Increase in salary of male teachers per month.....	\$8.97
Increase in salary of female teachers per month....	\$1.02
Increase in number of teachers.....	174
Increase in leng'h of school time (days).....	7½
Increase in number of pupils of school age.....	4,121
Increase in value of school property.....	\$893,157.45

The University of Utah.

In educating the young people of both sexes in the practical sciences and in contributing to the general culture of the state the University of Utah is doing a great work and is, year by year, becoming the center of an influence which permeates the whole commonwealth, raising its intellectual, moral and political standards to an even higher plane and increasing the respect and affection in which it is held by the state at large.

That this institution should receive the utmost attention and aid in its efforts to promote the welfare of the state is obvious.

The schools of Utah are an index to the progressiveness of the state, and in this respect its citizens have been fully alive to the necessity of having proper buildings and equipment as well as instructors, and that they should not lack any means for equipping the young for the battle of life as far as it is possible for the schools so to do.

In the matter of higher education and advanced learning, the University of Utah occupies a prominent position.

The birth of this institution dates back to February 28th, 1850, about two years and a half subsequent to the settlement of Utah. The legislative assembly of the provisional government passed an act incorporating the "University of the State of Deseret." This act among others was ratified by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, October 4th, 1851.

The first meeting of the board of regents, presided over by Chancellor Orson Spenceer, was held March 13th, 1850.

On the second Monday of November the University was for the first time opened for the admission of students. Dr. Cyrus Collins was placed in charge as instrnector, but was succeeded the same year by Orson Spenceer. Owing to many adverse circumstances, which retarded growth and progress in the early days, the University remained for many years in abeyance and had but a nominal existence until November, 1867, when the work of instruction was resumed under the supervision of Mr. D. O. Calder. From this time on the school continued in operation chiefly as a commercial college until March 8th, 1869, when Dr. John R. Park assumed the office of president. Under his efficient direction the institution was soon more fully organized and adapted to the work of normal, scientific and classical instruction. With the growth and increased population of the state the University, as the head of the public school system, assumed more stability of growth and its work of instruction progressed steadily.

In 1884 the legislature amended the charter, and gave the institution definite power to confer degrees.



REPRESENTATIVE HEADS OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

D. H. Christensen Dr. Joseph T. Kingsbury
Supt. Public Schools. Pres. University of Utah.

Wm. M. Stewart A. C. Nelson Dr. John A. Widtsoe
Prin. Normal School, U. of U. Supt. of Public Instruction. Pres. Agricultural College, Loga
Geo. A. Eaton Prof. Wm. A. Wetzell
Principal High School. Supervisor of Music.

In 1892 a new charter was enacted by the legislature, reducing the membership in the governing board to nine, inclusive of the office of chancellor, and changing the name of the institution from the "University of Deseret" to the "University of Utah."

In April, 1894, the Salt Lake Literary and Scientific association donated to the University for support of the chair of geology the amount of \$60,000 as an endowment to be kept intact and the proceeds to be used for the purpose stated.

In 1894 the University received a grant of a sixty-acre tract of land on the Fort Douglas reservation, situated at the base of the Wasatch range, overlooking the city, valley and lake, a most beautiful location for the University campus.

In 1899, the state legislature provided for the removal of the University to this site by the appropriation of \$200,000, and for the erection of suitable buildings thereon.

In 1901 it appropriated \$75,675, in 1903 \$66,840 and in 1905 \$90,000 for building purposes and equipment.

The buildings erected by the appropriation made in 1899 were completed in October, 1900, and immediately occupied.

The following facts and figures have been obtained from its official department for public information:

The University buildings are as follows: Library, museum, physical science, normal, metallurgical, foundry, shops, gymnasium.

It occupies an area of sixty acres, situated east of 13th East between First and Fourth South streets. The location is one of the best in respect to health, scenery, etc. The approximate valuation of its property is \$850,000. Its maintenance is by appropriation by the state legislature. Dr. J. T. Kingsbury is the president of the institution, which is governed by nine regents, including the president of the University.

A large attendance of students is received from other parts of the Union outside of Utah. No tuition fees are paid by students, only a registration fee of \$10 is required annually, and sufficient fees to cover cost of materials used in laboratory work.

The University's superior advantages for instruction in normal training and mining engineering, compared with other western or eastern institutions, is evidenced by such attendance from other states. The students are about equal in number as to sex. The vocations pursued by students leaving the institution are mainly engineering, mining, literary pursuits, teaching and various kinds of business.

As the financial means become available the institution intends to enlarge its accommodations and improve its facilities for meeting the growing demands upon it.

SOME OF SALT LAKE CITY'S ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES

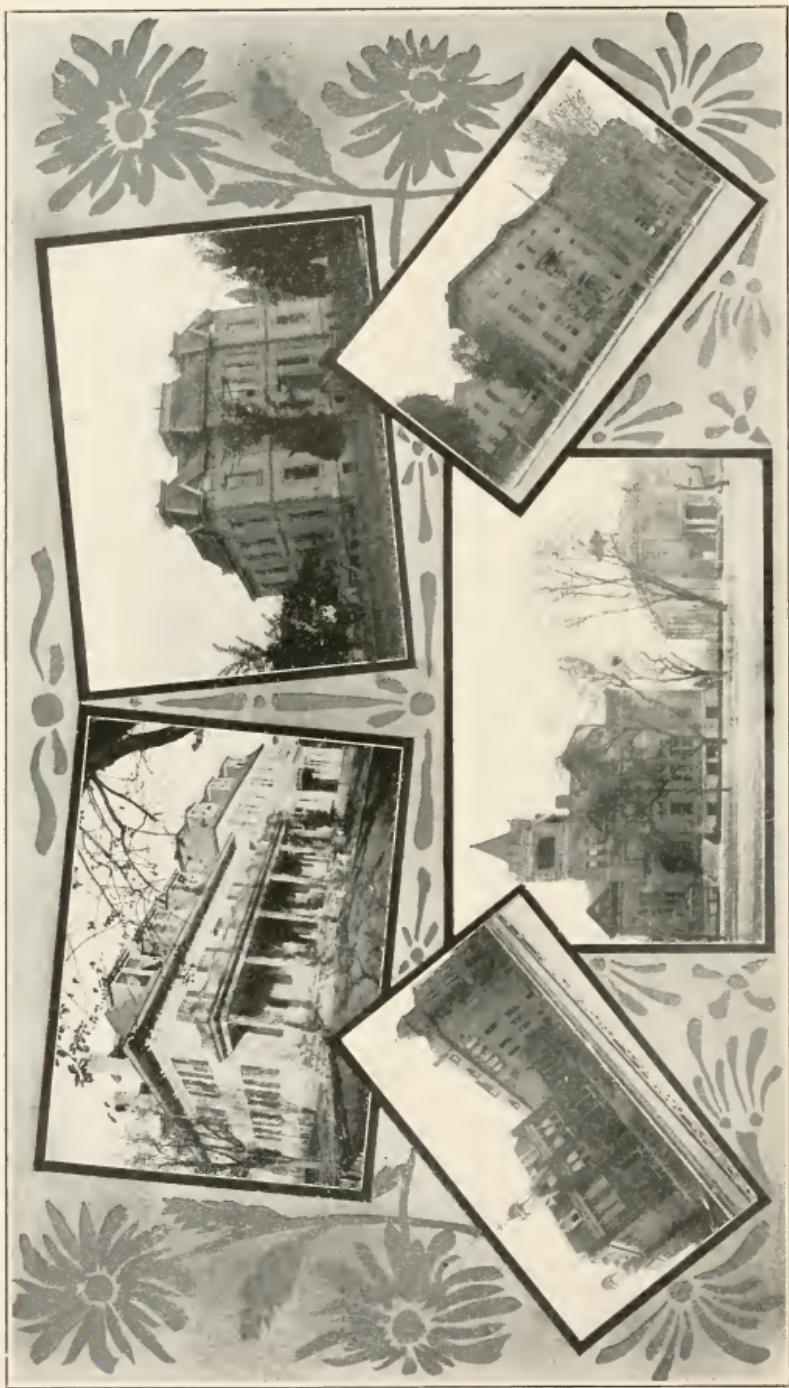
Rowland Hall.

All Hallows College.

Collegiate Institute.

Gordon Academy.

St. Mary's Academy.



Private Schools.

A great deal could be said regarding private schools in Salt Lake City, established by various societies, which reflect credit on their founders and the respective organizations under whose control they are maintained and guided.

On the pages of Salt Lake's history it is observed that the private schools in our community have received the establishment almost simultaneously with the introduction of the various churches represented in our city. That these schools have been well supported and received their share of attendance from the start is evidenced by their steady growth in prominence and importance in our community. As they are seen today in their commanding school buildings, surrounded with large space of ground, parked and ornamented with flowers, shrubs and shade trees, it is seen that much capital has been expended in that direction. These schools are monuments of their respective societies and ornaments to our city.

A visit to the interior of these schools reveals the fact that nothing is wanting that belongs to an up-to-date modern institution of learning—large and commodious class rooms, comfort and conveniences provided for the attendants, and the equipments and supplies for the curriculum of the school are found to equal any used by other institutions elsewhere in our country; these, with the efficiency of the teachers, which constitute the respective faculties, makes our private schools stand high in the scale of such institutions.

Among the leading ones is the Latter-day Saints University, with a school property of \$250,000. All Hallows College represents \$150,000. St. Mary's Academy \$150,000. Rowland Hall Academy \$100,000. Gordon Academy \$100,000. Westminster College \$60,000. Collegiate Institute \$50,000. It is needless to say that each of these institutions is well supported in attendants and instruction and training in given lines that aim to make the growing generation of our city and state the most useful and intelligent citizens, that shall fill the various occupations of private or public concern and aid to the future upbuilding and achievements that will do honor and credit to the inter-mountain state.

Academies and Colleges.

Beside the public schools Salt Lake City is also provided with a number of academies and colleges of which fully half a dozen rank in prominence and educational efficiency, together with a system of government, equal to any similar institutions elsewhere in our western states, in particular with up-to-date

instruction and training. The Latter-day Saints University, which has grown out of a small college school, represents today in its instruction not less than 1,000 students on the annual enrollment. The school comprises four large and commodious buildings. The valuation of its school property is \$250,000, its faculty numbers 52 teachers and instructors.

St. Mary's Academy, established in 1875, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, Notre Dame, Indiana, is in every respect a monument that adds to the opportunities of receiving every needful training and educational instruction for the youth. Attendance at this Academy was 225 pupils for 1907. It has a faculty of 20 teachers; valuation of school property, \$150,000.

All Hallows College was founded by the Right Rev. Bishop Scanlan of Salt Lake City in 1886, and was in his charge during three years. It is a very progressive institution in all its departments and has a constant increase of attendance in number of pupils enrolled. Its faculty embraces 15 teachers; valuation of school property, \$200,000.

The Rowland Hall of the Episcopal church, the Westminster College of the Presbyterian church, and the Gordon Academy of the Congregational church are also up to the standard of our modern educational institutions which are worthy of every praise that could be said in respect to their high educational training as well as their respective school properties.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The Young Men's Christian association of our city is also an important factor in our community in the interest of upbuilding moral, physical, and intellectual culture in line with its endeavor to instill habits of Christian living in the hearts of the young men and boys of our community, as well as to make them efficient, and in this respect the association has secured the highest esteem and appreciation from the citizens of Salt Lake. Following is a statement of this organization and its management:

The Salt Lake City Young Men's Christian association was organized March 9th, 1890, and was without adequate equipment until the present building was opened in 1905.

The association is a non-sectarian philanthropy for providing opportunities for advancement to the young men and boys of this community, in which it has a local membership of 1,700, including men, younger men, and boys. The following representative business men constitute its management:

Windsor V. Rice, president; John Dern, vice president; Charles G. Plummer, recording secretary; F. A. Timby, treasurer; James E. Paine, auditor; Frank B. Stephens, attorney; W. W. Armstrong, chairman of finance committee; W. Mont Ferry, chairman department of educational work; Thomas Weir, chair-

man department of religious work. F. A. Druehl, L. L. Terry, O. A. Honnold, L. C. Miller, Russel L. Tracy, Stephen H. Love, M. H. Walker, C. P. Overfield, E. A. Wall, C. R. Pearsall, William H. Tibbals, Lafayette Hanchett, J. E. Cosgriff.

The association's executive staff is headed by Mr. Oscar L. Cox, with whom is associated a competent corps of trained specialists in the different departments of the association's work.

Art, Music and Intellectual Culture

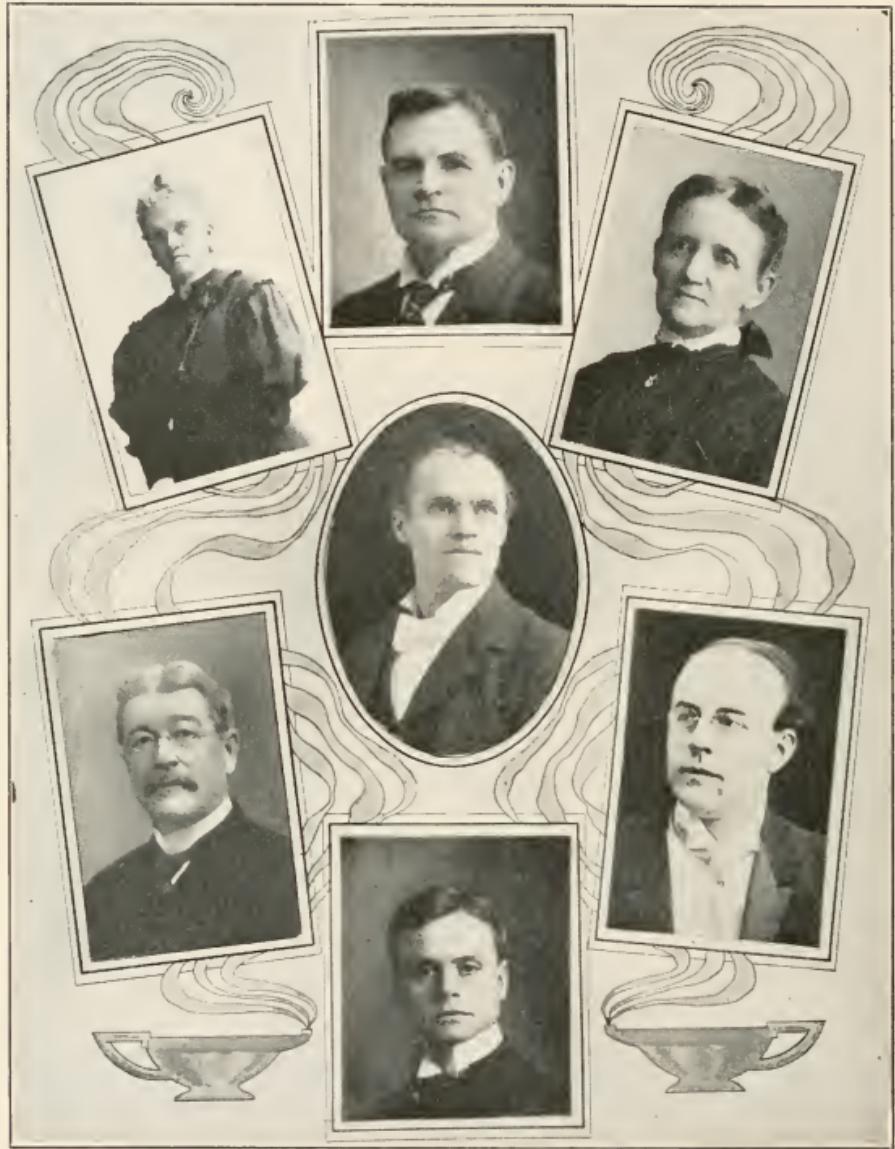
In art, music and intellectual training in the onward strides of our educational institutions for the culture and advancement of the young and rising generations to fit them for the issues of life's battles in the various fields of occupation there is much to be considered. The preceding pages on this subject have in part shown the opportunities in these directions which are offered the children in our community, and not stopping with the elementary or higher courses of our academies and university studies, but extending to those who wish the training in those branches which come within the lines of art and music, as well as intellectual culture. These have ample opportunity for training and development of these talents. Societies and institutions where instruction and training in art, music, the classics and other branches of literary and professional pursuits have in later years been established, to meet a constant demand from the younger element of our community, and such institutions as have come to the front in efficiency, equipment, etc., thus extended the good work that has benefited not only the individual but the community in general, deserve to be noted and given a due recognition.

Art Institute.

The Art Institute is a state institution for the encouragement for the fine arts, and involves, according to law, "An annual art exhibit, a State art collection, and a course of public lectures on art."

This is one of the public institutions of the state for which appropriations are made biennially by the legislature. And although only in its infancy it has held four annual exhibits, awarded cash prizes and medals for the best productions in the various branches of fine arts, and in other ways has done much to encourage artists and study, both privately and in the public schools.

In the schools of art, Utah has received noted recognition of the talents and skilled productions coming from the hands of many of her representative artists, and from this stage of culture will yet be heard and seen such productions of art as will challenge the attention of the most renowned artist of our day.



REPRESENTATIVE HEADS OF SALT LAKE'S ART, MUSIC AND
LITERARY CULTURE.

Edwin Evans

President Utah Art Association.

Mrs. Susa Young Gates

Prominent Writer and Exponent
of Young Ladies' General Interest.

Martha Horne Tingey

Pres. Young Ladies' Mutual
Improvement Association.

Prof. Evan Stephens

Conductor of Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir.

Windsor V. Rice

President Y. M. C. A.

Prof. John J. McClellan

Organist Salt Lake Tabernacle and Director
Salt Lake Symphony Orchestra and
Salt Lake Choral Society.

Oscar L. Cox

General Secretary Y. M. C. A.

Music.

It would be difficult for the writer to overstate the degree of taste and skill in musical advancement which exist among the people of our community.

A piano, organ or some other instrument that produces melodious sounds is a familiar article in nearly every household in Utah. From this observation it is evident that music is loved and appreciated by the people, and that their leisure hours are spent largely in listening to or producing some musical tones.

Organizations and schools of music are numbered as legion throughout Utah. In the lead of all our musical features are the grand organ and choir which are heard in the great Mormon Tabernacle, and which are a favorite attraction to the tourists and multitude of visitors who come to our city. A brief account of this attractive part of the Tabernacle services is given for information to the stranger, particularly: The organ is in itself a historical as well as attractive feature in the way of musical instruments. It is rated the second in size, but unsurpassed either in construction, variety or character of tonal quality, in the world. It was constructed originally over thirty-five years ago, entirely by Utah artisans and mostly from native materials. It was built under the direction of Joseph Ridges, and later reconstructed by Milo Johnson, assisted by Shure Olsen, Henry Taylor and others. It is but a few years ago since the church authorities concluded to award a contract for having this organ rebuilt with every improvement of later years in organ construction; it was let to the well known organ builders, W. W. Kimball & Co. of Chicago.

The following description of the organ will give the reader some idea of its attractive nature and scope of its musical quality:

The front towers have an altitude of 58 feet and the dimensions of the organ are 30 by 33 feet; it has 110 stops and accessories, and contains a total of over 5,000 pipes, ranging in length from one-fourth inch to 32 feet. It comprises five complete organs—solo, swell, great, choir, and pedal; in other words, four key boards in addition to the pedals. It is capable of 400 tonal variations. The different varieties of tone embodied in this noble instrument represent the instruments of an orchestra, military band, choir, as well as the deep and sonorous stops for which the organ is famed. There is no color, shade or tint of tone that cannot be produced upon it. The action is the Kimball duplex pneumatic. The organ is blown by a 10-horse power electric motor, and two gangs of feeders furnish 5,000 cubic feet of air a minute when it is being played full. The organist is seated twen-

ty feet from the instrument, which places him well amongst the choir. Undoubtedly the organ owes much to the marvelous acoustics of the Tabernacle, but even with this allowance made, it is still the most perfect instrument of its kind in existence. Free public recitals are given semi-weekly by Professor J. J. McClellan, the Tabernacle organist, aided by the best vocal talent.

The Tabernacle Choir.

This organization contains not less than 500 singers, all of select talent and sublime voices, which can be heard in its fitting enclosure, with their harmonious tones accompanied by the great organ, already mentioned; the effect is so soul-inspiring that a description is quite impossible. Those who have not had the opportunity to listen to this musical feast have something coming to them that is worth a long journey to realize. The following data regarding the organization is of interest to note:

This famous body of singers (known generally as the Mormon Tabernacle Choir) was organized by President Brigham Young in the early days of the state. The original conductors of the choir, in the order of their service, have been as follows: Stephen Goddard, James Smithies, Charles J. Thomas, Prof. Sands, George Careless, E. Beesley, and Evan Stephens, the present incumbent. The choir was enlarged to about three hundred singers at the time it was transferred to the large Tabernacle under Prof. Careless' direction, and with his wife, Mrs. Livinia Careless, as leading soprano, it achieved almost a national reputation.

The present mammoth organization of 500 enrolled singers (the largest regular church choir in the world) dates back to 1890, when the present conductor and manager, Professor Evan Stephens, took charge. The choir was then organized on a broader basis than before and divided into five vocal parts, viz., first and second soprano, alto, tenor, and bass.

Free training classes have been held for the benefit of the members in sight reading, voice culture, harmony and composition. The choir is self-supporting financially and the members give their services freely to this phase of church work. A portion of this organization, numbering from 150 to 250 members, has visited other states on concert tours, notably Chicago (where it secured a prize of \$1,000 in choral singing), and Denver and California. The choir has won three prizes for choral work (in fact each time the organization was entered for competition), and the world's greatest artists have appeared with it in Tabernacle concerts. Its chief work, which is a labor of love, is to furnish choral music for the regular Sabbath services held in the Tabernacle.

Salt Lake City Public Library.

A community is judged or measured as to its intellectual and mental aspiration for knowledge and learning, by the materials and means it possesses as a source for acquiring such ends, and the citizens and community of Salt Lake City, as a whole, can proudly point in that respect to its public library. This commendable institution, which forms a basis for public knowledge and learning in all societies and communities, has in this city received creditable attention from its citizens.

In the earliest days of the history of this city, great attention was given to a public library by its progressive citizens, notwithstanding the important call and demand for concentrating all energy and attention to the development of the country, so it could bring forth the products for the existence and support of the early settlers, who planted the first germ which grew into a large and growing state in this Rocky mountain region.

The first historical account of a public library in this community was in 1852. This was called the Territorial library, which was opened in the Council house with Wm. C. Staines as librarian.

Congress had appropriated \$5,000 towards the purchase of books for this library. From that time on, more attention was given the library as the community grew and the means became available for laying the foundation of the present one. To the Masonic fraternity and the Ladies' Literary club of this city belongs this honor and credit; these, by their liberal donations in books and funds, gave this city a more advanced and properly regulated institution of this class.

It was on February 17, 1898, that the public library was first opened under municipal support and regulations, and was quartered on the second floor of the City and County building. The shelves and alcoves represented a total of about 12,000 volumes, which, from then on, was increased in number by the annual appropriation made for this purpose by the city council.

The patronage of the library was constantly on the increase. The circulating department and the reading rooms became taxed to their limit and it soon became apparent that more space and more books were needed to meet the demand of the public. A public-spirited citizen, Mr. John Q. Packard, who on many occasions had shown his liberality in the way of making handsome donations in the interests of his fellow men, undertook to offer the city and its people a permanent home for their library. The offer was gratefully accepted by the city and with a cost of \$20,000 the ground was purchased near the corner of State and South Temple streets, only one block east of the Temple block; a most suitable location for this institution. As soon



PUBLIC LIBRARY
A Handsome Gift by John Q. Packard to Salt Lake City.

as the plans and specifications for the building were ready and approved, the work of construction commenced without delay until the magnificent structure was completed in September, 1905, at a cost of \$100,000, thus making a total of \$120,000, donated by Mr. Packard.

After completion of the building, the public library was at once removed from the City and County building to its new home, and on the 27th day of October, 1905, the library was formally opened and all were especially invited to participate in its opening, which took place with the following exercises:

Invocation by Orson F. Whitney; reading of communication from the donor, Mr. Packard, after which the mayor, R. P. Morris, delivered the keys of the library to John D. Speneer, chairman of the board, with the following remarks:

"Mr. President and Members of the Board of Directors of the Free Public Library: Ladies and Gentlemen:—I deem it an honor, as well as a pleasure, to take part in the dedication of this noble institution. In delivering the keys of the building to the board which has charge of this library, I am mindful of the fact that this ceremony started upon its way an institution that is intended to elevate, educate and refine.

"The best thinking minds of the age are agreed upon the proposition that the public library is the most useful of all institutions in promoting the intellectual welfare and culture of the people. Nor does its influence stop at this; it brings peace and comfort and contentment to countless firesides, and to many a poor restless wanderer.

"The true worth of this institution is not to be measured by the beauty of its walls or of its decorations, although they are worthy reminders of the civic pride and philanthropic spirit of our benefactor, our fellow citizen, John Q. Packard. The true good that is to come of this institution lies in the influence of the books that it places in the homes of the people and the hands of the wayfarer to peruse. Our worthy benefactor, in making this magnificent gift to the people of Salt Lake City, realized that good books are good companions and that whatever aided in bringing this companionship into the home to that extent aided in raising the thoughts, ideas and intellectual life of the people to a higher plane.

"And we must not let this occasion pass without heartily thanking Mr. Packard, on behalf of the people of this city, for his philanthropy in giving us this library and for his discernment in selecting a gift, that of all gifts, will accomplish the greatest good."

Thereafter Judge C. C. Goodwin was introduced, who gave a lengthy account of the library from its primitive stage to its present advancement, portraying in his remarks its advantages

and beneficial purpose to the community, and in applauding the donor for his memorable gifts to the city. He made the following remarks:

"From what I know of Mr. Paekard he cares nothing for the world's applause, but his thought when he planned to build this library was that by building it he could do some good to his fellow men, the thought that he could make that possible is what prompted his work, and the satisfaction that the act gives him is what he covets."

"When he awakens in the morning, when he lies down to sleep at night, the whisper of his own soul that the work is good, that it is acceptable here and will stand to his credit in the estimation of men and be posted to his credit in the great ledger of eternity, is what brings him peace."

"It was natural for him to keep away from here tonight. He knew he would be praised and thanked, and he could not face that kind of a ceremony, because it was not of men's thanks or praise that he thought when he ordered this structure built.

"He was merely keeping faith with himself. He is a thorough American, proud of his country and her history. No man better than he understands and appreciates the genius of American institutions, the glory that has come because the fathers planned to open every opportunity to all the children of this land, to place no fetters on their honest efforts, to put no limitations upon the honors they might aspire to, to make sure that all their efforts should be rewarded."

The public library commenced its mission in its beautiful home under the management of the following board of directors:
 J. D. Spencer, president. Mrs. S. H. Clawson.
 W. J. Bateman, secretary. Mrs. H. J. Hayward.
 Mr. W. Igleheart. Mrs. Frank A. Vincent.
 Mr. Alfred Lambourne. Mrs. Joseph M. Cohen.
 Miss Johanna H. Sprague, librarian. Mrs. Isaac Jennings.

At the opening of the library it possessed 25,479 books, to which there is added an annual increase of 2,500 volumes.

The following statement gives an account of the present condition and operation of this institution:

The library consists of three reading rooms, one lecture room and one children's room, which has been furnished by the city with furniture, shelvings, alcoves, etc., at a cost of \$5,000. Present number of books is 31,556 volumes, which has the following divisions:

Reference department, volumes	7,212
Circulating department, volumes	21,301
Children's department, volumes	3,143
Total volumes	31,556

Periodicals and newspapers, 212; of these 149 are subscribed and 63 are contributed.

The annual revenue for maintenance, etc., is about \$12,000, which is one-fourth of a mill of the general tax levied by the city council. The average loans daily are five hundred books. The average daily visitors are about 850.

The library is open to the public from 10 o'clock a. m. to 9 o'clock p. m., on Sundays from 2 o'clock to 6 p. m.

On public holidays the library is closed.

Club and Societies, Fraternal and Otherwise.

Salt Lake City is well represented in the matter of clubs, associations and fraternal orders in almost unlimited numbers. Prominent among these is the Alta club, which is the oldest; the University club, the Commercial club, the Country club, Women's club, literary and political clubs, clubs for pleasure, clubs for various aims and objects of either a social or public nature, all having the principal object of promoting social and closer relations between members, at the same time extending and promoting aid and assistance whenever the occasion calls therefor.



The Mill that Furnished our Daily Bread in 1852. The Old Landmark is yet preserved in Liberty Park.

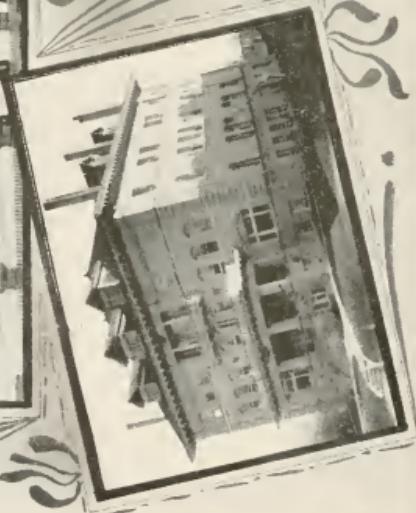
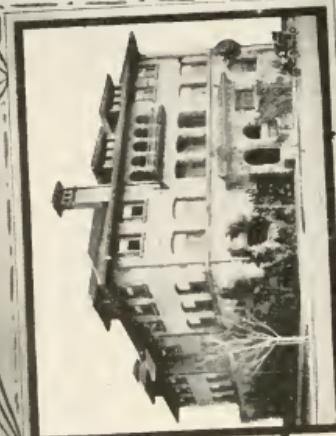
PERMANENT HOMES OF SOME OF SALT LAKE'S PROMINENT CLUBS.

Alta Club.

The Elks Club.

Masonic Temple.

University Club.



Secret societies are also well represented, which, with their magnificent buildings, are thus in possession of permanent homes. Among these the Masonic fraternity is prominent with its new temple, lately completed at a cost of \$100,000; the B. P. O. Elks have also a handsome structure for their home, and the Odd Fellows society is provided with fine and adequate quarters.

The Salt Lake Theater.

Among objects of historical interest, the Salt Lake Theater stands prominent. Though zealously devoted to every day religious duties, yet from the very first, their practical common sense led the Mormons to adopt and utilize every possible means to foster their intellectual, moral and social interests. Not the least among these agencies was the theater, which, from time almost immemorial, has been encouraged and supported by enlightened and growing communities as a means of entertainment, refinement and culture.

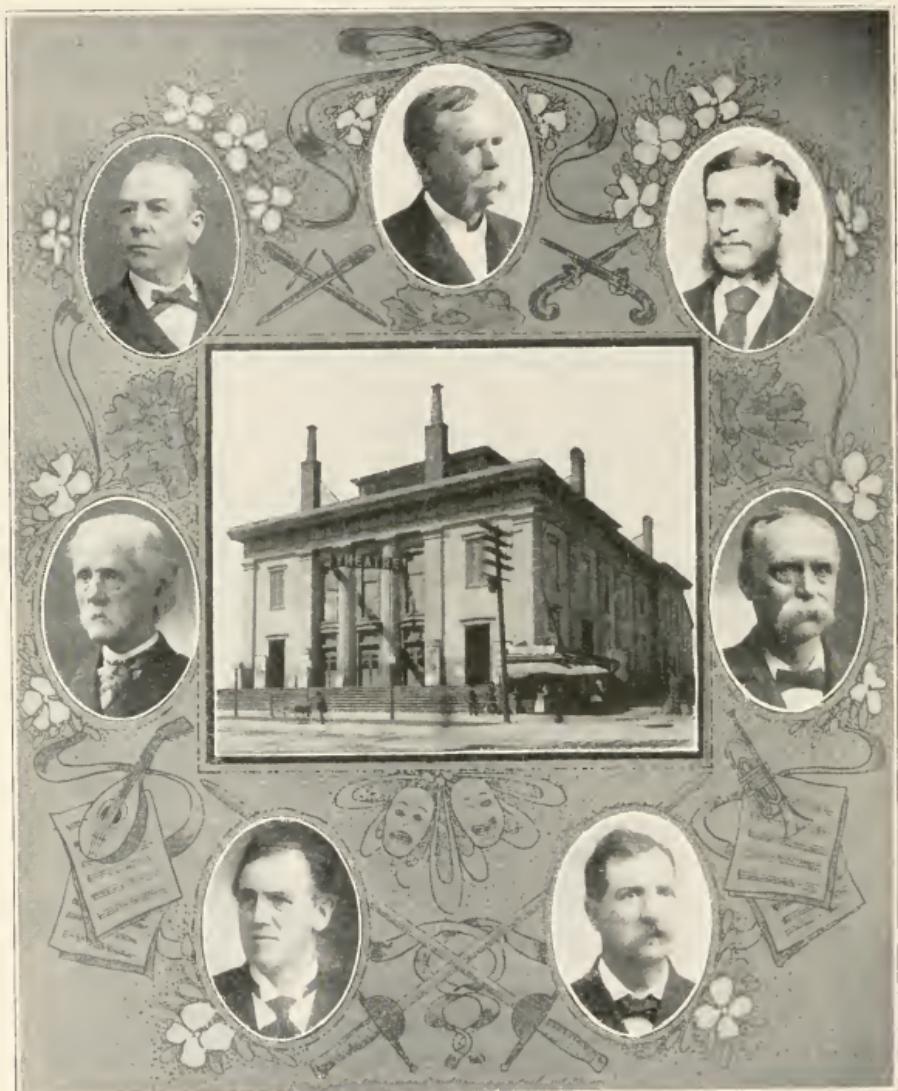
Much adverse criticism has been made to this phase of Mormonism; nevertheless experience has shown that, freed from its objectionable features, the stage is a power for good to any society. More especially was this true in the pioneer days when, isolated from the outside world, the people had to provide their own entertainment. This developed unexpected talent, and in due time many of the local stage artists became renowned, and even in this day a score or more of the leading foot-light favorites of the country made their initial success on the Salt Lake boards.

In justification of Brigham Young's idea, it must be said the purpose was social improvement rather than financial profit, for taken all in all, the Mormons had reduced the social idea among themselves to a science—it being hard to find a people more social, agreeable, conscientious and entertaining. The great influx of non-Mormons of late years, and the resultant frictions have led to more or less cautious reserve.

According to Edward Tullidge, the historian, the Salt Lake theater was built in 1861 by Brigham Young, whose practical mind sensed the importance of furnishing good instruction and amusement, to the public generally and to the young people particularly, since society already was becoming mixed.

Some of the leaders of the community would rather have devoted more time and effort towards completing the Temple, but the leader's influence prevailed and "Brigham's Theater," as it was long called, became one of the best in the country.

It was opened to the public on Saturday evening, March 8, 1862, with the plays "The Pride of the Market," and "State



PIONEERS AND BUILDERS OF SALT LAKE CITY DRAMA.
Hyrum B. Clawson

Philip Margetts
Wm. C. Dunbar

John S. Lindsay

John T. Caine
David McKenzie

John C. Graham

Secrets." The then local organization for dramatic purposes was called the "Deseret Dramatic Association." Mr. T. A. Lyne, once prominent on the eastern stage, was for a time engaged as instructor for the company, and subsequently played leading tragic roles.

Thus as the English civilization was nurtured, if not born with the drama as presented at the Old Globe in London by a galaxy of theatrical stars of the first magnitude just as the nation was emerging from the gorgeous barbarism of the feudal times, so from the Salt Lake theater the Rocky mountain type of civilization has sprung up, combining an originality, versatility, and intellectuality, which has become a marvel and a wonder in music, in art, in science and philosophy, towards which the world is turning in surprise and amazement.

Supplementary to the foregoing it is but just to add that under the present efficient and popular manager, Mr. George D. Pyper, every attention is given to the comfort and safety of its patrons; all modern improvements and devices being adopted as soon as their use or advantage is assured.

The theater has a seating capacity of sixteen hundred, and is in every respect strictly up-to-date in construction and arrangement, the stage being one of the largest in the country and every part is clearly observable from the large and well arranged auditorium, which is practically free from obstructions.

The orchestra has always been of the best, and for many years under the direction of C. J. Thomas and at present Arthur Shepherd, has earned deserved popularity for its musical skill and efficiency. The building is frequently used for concerts, lectures and political gatherings, for which purposes it is particularly well adapted.

Of the men now living who were prominently connected with the building and early management of the Salt Lake theater are H. B. Clawson and John T. Caine. During their management all the great stars, dramatic, operatic and minstrel companies crossing the continent played successful engagements at this theater.

Among our early-day actors and actresses who took prominent parts on the stage of the Salt Lake Theatre, Philip Margerets, one of the pioneer actors and dean of our drama, was for many years the chief attraction. Of his capability and characteristics it is known that he has impersonated over two hundred different characters and played with the foremost stars of the age.

The talents exhibited by our local actors and actresses in the dramatic field have been of a high degree of efficiency and skill. Notable among those of former days was David McKenzie, John T. Caine, John Lindsay, Hyrum B. Clawson, W. C. Dunbar, John C. Graham, James Ferguson and Henry Maiben; also Pauncefort

and Thomas A. Lyne, who were professional actors from the Eastern stage.

Of actresses Miss Orem, Mrs. Wheelock, Mrs. M. G. Clawson, Mrs. Sarah Cook, Mrs. Woodmansee, Mrs. Bowring, Mrs. L. Gibson, Miss Maggie Thomas, Miss Sarah Alexander, Miss "Totty" Clive, Miss Annie Adams, Miss Nellie Colebrook and Mrs. Clawson are among the leading home talent who at various times appeared. Yet, one little gleam, which accidentally came to appear and afterward became the greatest of theatrical stars up to present date, was the first debut of "Maude Adams" when she was presented on the stage in her swaddling cloths to represent the baby girl in the play, "A Lost Child." This event must really have been her consecration to the stage which ever since has been her professional life, and where she has earned the laurels of celebrity in every part of our country.

Another star of the first magnitude among actresses was Julia Dean Hayne, who played during the years 1865-6 with the local performers in the Salt Lake Theatre. John S. Lindsay, the noted actor, in his book, "The Mormons and the Theatre," pays her the following compliment:

"The next star to appear at the Mormon Theatre was Julia Dean Hayne, and a brilliant one she proved to be. She created on her first appearance an impression that was profound and lasting and each additional character she appeared in only served to strengthen her hold on the admiration and affection of her audiences."

Mr. and Mr. Selden Irwin, who also played among the local stock company, were numbered among the attractive features of theatrical days. Not only is the Salt Lake Theatre famous by its historical origin, but it has a record of being the playhouse where the world's greatest performers have appeared. Prominent among them may be mentioned E. L. Davenport, John McCullough, Junius Brutus Booth, Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Edwin Adams, Salvini, Mrs. Lander, Mme. Modjeska, Neilson, Ristovi, Janau-schek, Lucille Western, and Lotta.

Of musical talent which has been heard from time to time may be mentioned Ole Bull, Remenyi, Wilhelmj, Paderewski and numerous others; while conspicuous among songsters are Patti, Geaster, Parepa Rosa, Clara L. Kellogg, Emma Abbott, Emma Nevada, and others who have appeared more recently.



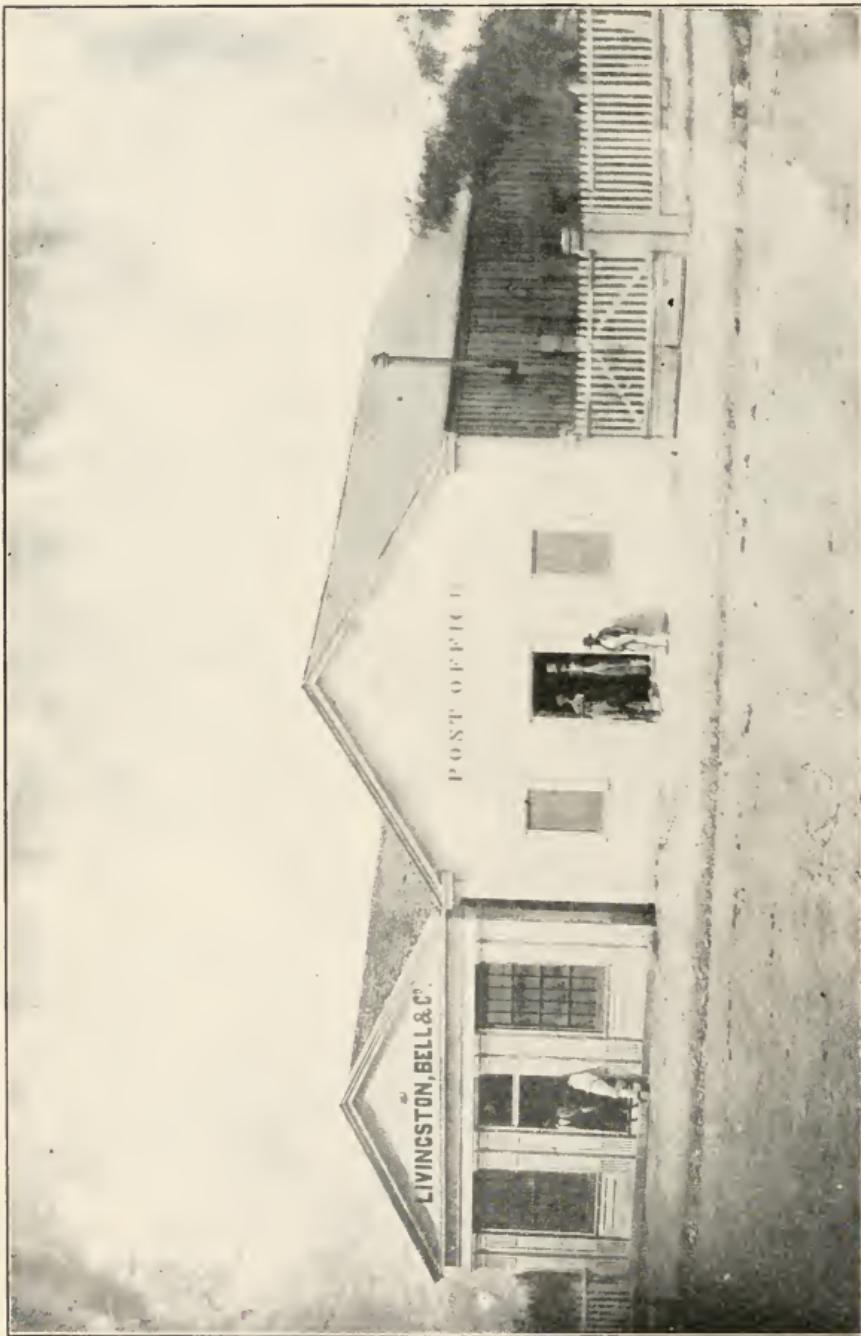
GARDO HOUSE

Built by Brigham Young in 1877. Col. Edwin F. Holmes, who later purchased this handsome residence, has greatly improved this beautiful site, and added a costly Art Gallery, which is frequently exhibited to the public.



DEVEREU HOUSE

Once a famous residence of the late Wm. Jennings, ex-mayor and prominent merchant of Salt Lake City, whose home was a hostelry for many of our country's political leaders and statesmen, who stopped here when visiting Utah. Built in 1869.



VIEW OF AN OLD LANDMARK
The start of the business quarter in Great Salt Lake City, 1849.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

IT is a well known fact that merchandising in Salt Lake City was established and carried on in the very beginning of its settlement, although in a primitive way, and on a scale that is yet seen in the small village towns of today. The peculiarity of the business places in those days was the absence of any outward "sign" indicating the character of the establishment or line of business carried on. It may be inferred that the reason for this was of a two-fold nature—first, the comparatively small community, and second, the general acquaintance and familiar intercourse existing between the people of those days, that kept up communication as to all events and transactions going on in the valley. Every person seen in the city was in those days greeted as a neighbor and wherever they met, in a house or on the highway, each was saluted as though a member of his own family, calling each other brother or sister, as the case might be. Records for any change of business method, in this respect, by the private store-keeper that generally had his store confined to a spare room in his dwelling, to a more conspicuous or prominent establishment, having a sign for public notice of the business, did not come to pass until the advent of Livingston, Bell & Co., a non-Mormon concern, that succeeded Livingston & Kinkead, about 1849 or 1850. As a neighbor the United States postoffice was located near the store, in a plain frame building in 1849, as shown on the page facing this article. These establishments are the only ones known of at this early date of any special character. Slowly but surely did the area of our business section extend in Salt Lake City, as the years rolled on, but not until late in the '70s did the business quarter reach beyond the length of two blocks on Main street, on either side, the west side taking the lead for trading. On the other streets, cutting Main street east and west, was also a sprinkling of business stores for a block either way. Activity in business and trading in those days as seen on those streets was meager, except on Saturdays and at special times, when there was a gathering of people to the city, which frequently came to pass. Nevertheless, the volume of business which in common existed, was carried along on a healthy and prosperous basis, and every business man, as a rule felt satisfied with his share of patronage. Failures and bankruptcy were almost unheard of occurrences in the community. The visible increase in volume of trade in later years, as seen by the extension of the business quarter and from statistics on record, evidence the continued growth. The city's revenue from its general licenses for the year 1897 was \$116,147.90, and that of the year 1907 was \$218,766.90, which shows an increase

of revenue to the city from this source of \$102,619. Nearly double within the lapse of ten years. This may be taken as an index of the difference of revenue in other years of various intermissions. In other lines of industry and commerce of our city, as well as the entire State of Utah, a similar statement of facts can be presented and supported by statistics from public records.

To promote the interests of our industry and commerce and to guard against unfair competition and other detriments to the stability and progressiveness of our common interests, various organizations by our business men and progressive citizens have been established, whose sole object is to take a hand in unity to uplift any factor that is needed for the upbuilding of industry and commerce, having in view the interests of the entire community, and likewise to remove every obstacle that would block the wheels of general progress. For this reason the organizations of Utah's State Fair association, Manufacturers' and Merchants' association, the Real Estate association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial club, and other societies, have been established. While some of these are yet young in their existence, and considering the short space of time in which their labors have been carried on, they have, nevertheless, proved a great success and the good they have been promoting and achieved have been already felt in many directions. In order to show the stability and sound basis of our business institutions, the following statistics relating to our leading business houses is herewith presented:

'For a further evidence of our growth in industry and business capacity we may refer to the monthly pay-rolls of the leading establishments and corporations by which the working classes of our community are supported. For lack of space only a few of the large pay-rolls and the institutions they are issued by, will be mentioned as representative:

Auerbach Bros. dry goods house	\$ 10,000
American Smelter and Refining Co.....	60,000
Bamberger, Simon, & Co.	20,000
Bell Telephone Company	35,000
Boston Consolidated Mining Co.	80,000
Board of Education	52,600
Century Gold Mine and Milling Co.	5,000
Citizens Coal Company	3,000
Consolidated Wagon and Mch. Co.	15,000
Cullen hotel	4,000
Denver & Rio Grande Ry. (local)	175,000
Deseret News Pub. Co.	12,000
Dinwoodey, H., Furniture Co.	4,250
Fort Douglas garrison	25,000

Garfield Smelting Co.	60,000
Inland Crystal Salt Co.	3,500
I. X. L. Furniture Co.	4,400
Keith, O'Brien, dry goods house	15,000
Kenyon hotel	3,500
Knutsford hotel	3,500
Langton Lime & Cement Co.	3,000
Municipal departments, city	38,150
McDonald, J. G., Co.	6,000
Newhouse mines	45,000
Oregon Short Line Ry. Co. (local)	150,000
Portland Cement Co.	7,000
Salt Lake County Commissioners	16,000
Salt Lake Tribune Pub. Co.	11,500
Salt Lake Livery and Transfer Co.	4,000
Silver Bros. iron works	12,000
State fund of Utah (local)	21,000
Studebaker Bros. Co. (of Utah)	20,000
Salt Lake Pressed Brick Co.	6,300
Siegel's Clothing Co.	6,000
Utah Copper Co.	100,000
Utah Fuel Co.	200,000
Utah Gas and Coke Co.	6,000
Utah Implement and Vehicle Co.	10,000
Utah Light and Ry. Co.	80,000
Wilson hotel	4,500
Yampa mine and smelter	55,000
Z. C. M. I.	25,000

These representative payrolls, show a grand total of \$1,417,200.00 issued monthly by the respective institutions, and which, without any variation in the amounts for twelve months, would bring the annual payroll to the magnificent figure of \$17,006,400.00 for one year. While some of these are the largest issued in the city or state, there still remain hundreds of others of various amounts, and these, added to those enumerated above, would, of course, swell the grand total to a much higher point.

The growth in our home industries and manufactured products is also of an encouraging nature, and from the statistics as follows, which data have been obtained by personal inquiry, and been freely furnished for publication in this work by the heads of those institutions, an estimate may be formed as to such. Although we are yet in the infant stage in such lines of industry compared with some other manufacturing centers of the Union, it is shown that we are on a solid and growing basis even in this respect, when all matters connected with industries are considered.

A few comparative figures as to our manufactured products for the years 1906-07:

NAME OF FIRM	Total Value of Products		Increase
	1906	1907	
Ensign Knitting Co.	\$28,000	\$40,000	\$12,000
Faust Creamery Co.	400,000	500,000	100,000
Gallagher, J. R., trunk mfg.	35,973	38,349	2,376
Inland Crystal Salt Co.	185,000	208,500	23,500
McDonald, J. G., candy company	420,000	525,000	105,000
Salt Lake Mattres and Mfg.	50,000	60,000	10,000
Portland Cement Co. of Utah....	350,000	375,000	25,000
Salt Lake Pressed Brick Co.	147,397	163,924	16,527
Silver Bros. Iron Works Co.	240,000	360,000	120,000
Utah Ice company	60,000	75,000	15,000
Z. C. M. I. overalls and duckings.	115,000	135,000	20,000
Z. C. M. I. boot and shoe mfg. dept.	150,000	165,000	15,000



ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION
Organized 1868 by Brigham Young. Its Present Volume of Business
Exceeds \$4,000,000 Annually

Financial growth of Salt Lake's prominent and progressive business institutions:

	Capital Stock	Undivided Profit and Surplus	Value of Stock	
			Par	Market
Beneficial Life Ins. Co....	\$100,000.00	\$ 19,625.39	\$100	\$115
Commercial Nat'l Bank...	200,000.00	100,000.00	100	175
Consol. Wag. & Mch. Co..	1,500,000.00	.....	*C100	106
Deseret Nat'l Bank.....	500,000.00	563,224.36	100	292
Deseret Savings Bank....	100,000.00	.....	100	530
Heber Grant & Co., Ins..	150,000.00	.....	100	135
Home Fire Ins. Co.....	250,000.00	310,266.91	100	178
	p10,000,000.0	.....	10	9.10
Inland Crystal Salt Co....	P 600,000.00	.....	.....	.....
McCormick & Co., bank...	250,000.00	95,301.19	...	...
Nat'l Bank of the Repub..	300,000.00	263,166.39	100	175
Portland Cement Co. of U.	450,000.00	.....	48	35
R. M. Bell Telephone Co..	10,000,000.00	.....	100	...
S. L. Security & Trust Co.	275,000.00	71,622.00	100	120
Silver Bros. Iron Wks. Co.	290,000.00	.....	100	108
State Bank of Utah.....	300,000.00	206,597.08	100	202
Utah Com. & Sav. Bank..	150,000.00	.....	75	...
Utah Gas & Coke Co.....	3,000,000.00	.....	100	...
Utah Imp. & Veh. Co....	250,000.00	.....	100	...
Utah Ind. Telephone Co. .	1,000,000.00	.....	1	...
	P 400,000.00	.....	100	100
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co.....	e3,000,000.00	.....	10	4.25
	p4,000,000.00	.....	25	...
Utah Light and Ry Co....	e2,000,000.00	.....	...	...
Utah Nat'l Bank	200,000.00	.....	100	160
Utah Savings & Trust Co.	250,000.00	.....	100	115
Walker Bros. Bank	250,000.00	148,201.32	100	235
Z. C. M. I.	1,077,000.00	400,000.00	100	200
Zions Savings Bk. & T. Co.	200,000.00	148,691.11	100	220

* P. Preferred. C. Common Stock.



THE NEW BISHOPRIC BUILDING
Designed for ecclesiastical offices by the Mormon Church.



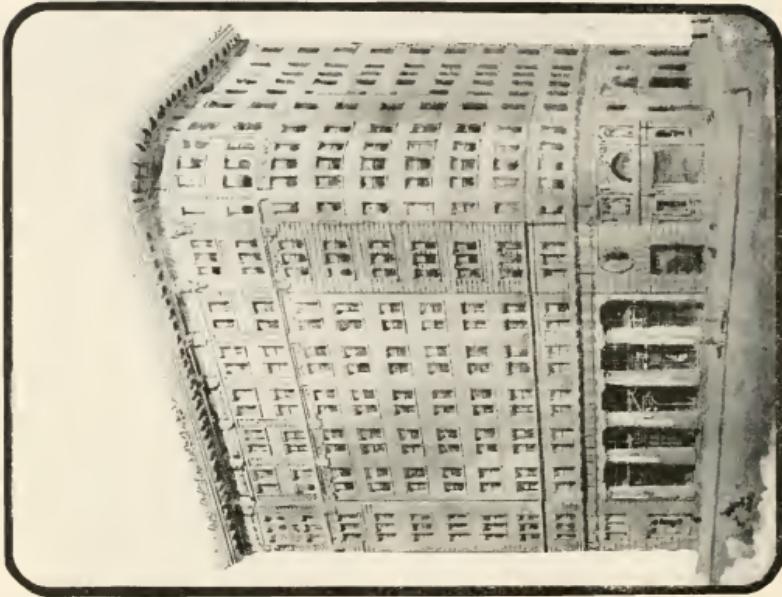
O. T. SAMPSON'S APARTMENT HOUSE
One of Salt Lake's numerous apartment houses, which range in cost of erection from \$25,000 to \$200,000.

Investments and Buildings.

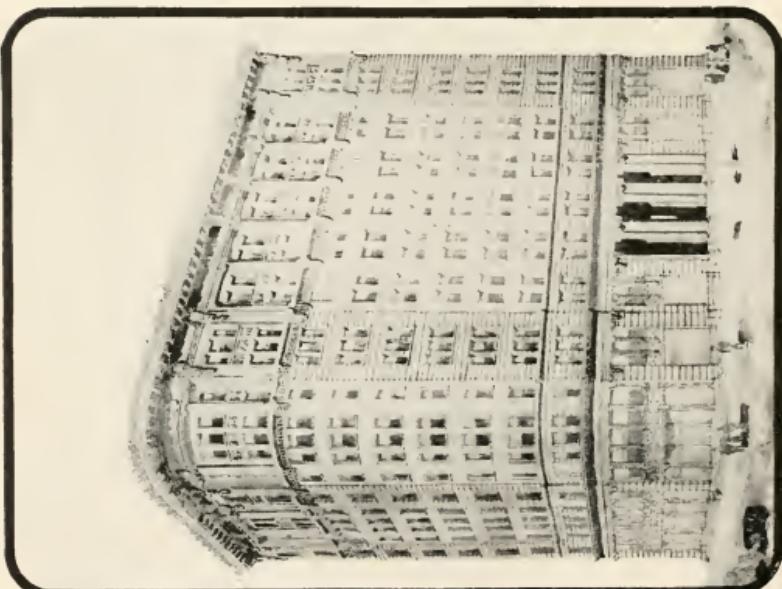
The era for substantial investments in Salt Lake City, and particularly in buildings of various designs and descriptions, is a topic of universal interest both in and out of our city, and in this respect the last few years have been in this regard unprecedented in its history. When and where is such an activity seen as demonstrated in our midst at the present time? Do not these undertakings go to show that our moneyed men have an open eye and are looking with keen observation upon the outlook for our city? The words uttered over half a century ago by the founders of our commonwealth, that spoke of the coming city, have surely their realization within our own view of today. In whatever quarter of the city one may visit will be found new buildings, either completed or under construction; this includes new residences, apartment houses, office buildings, storage houses, school and church edifices, railroad depots, machine shops, factories, etc.

Notwithstanding this activity the city is not experiencing a building boom, in a speculative sense, nor is this activity creating any excitement in the community, or used to induce speculative investment from outside capital; rather is this activity observed to be based on a conservative and well calculated ground, precisely as the architect's plan is detailed with all particularity beforehand for the erection of the structure it is designed for; thus, every house that is seen under construction is built for immediate use and demand. It is also a noticeable fact that rentals for premises show no sign of diminishing in price, while the ready demands for occupation give in some instances the suggestion of a raise in rates.

The few illustrations which represent some of our new buildings, with this article, are by no means superior in designs and dimensions to other structures which have been projected or are planned for construction. To present the volume of activity of our building ventures for the period 1906-07, the following facts and figures speak for themselves: Building permits issued by the building inspector for 1906 numbered 636, and for 1907, 591; while the permits issued during the first six months of the year 1908, up to July 1, were 534. Not only do these figures represent investments made by our resident citizens alone, but a good portion represent non-residents, those who reside in various parts of the country. Among the heaviest investments on record in this respect to be mentioned is done by the following citizens and corporations:



NEWHOUSE BUILDING
OUR PRESENT ERA OF ERECTING METROPOLITAN BUSINESS BLOCKS.
Opened by Hon. Samuel Newhouse with the construction of above buildings,
An investment of \$2,000,000.



BOSTON BUILDING
OUR PRESENT ERA OF ERECTING
Opened by Hon. Samuel Newhouse with the construction of above buildings,

New Railroad Terminals.

Estimated cost.

Denver & Rio Grande Ry. station.....	\$ 750,000.00
Oregon Short Line Ry. station.....	800,000.00

Office and Business Blocks.

Samuel Newhouse, Newhouse block (11 stories).....	\$1,000,000.00
Samuel Newhouse, Boston block (11 stories).....	1,000,000.00
Mrs. Mary Judge, Judge building (7 stories).....	400,000.00
Utah Savings & Trust Co., bank building (7 stories).....	200,000.00
Halloran, W. J.	40,000.00
Thompson & Murdock	240,000.00
Bransford, J. S.	50,000.00
Callaway, Hooock & Francis	50,000.00
D. H. Peery estate	65,000.00
Fred A. Wey	30,000.00
Sherwood block	80,000.00
S. D. Evans	50,000.00
W. H. McIntyre, (7 stories).....	200,000.00
W. S. McCornick & Co. (annex)	50,000.00

Exclusive Mercantile Stores and Warehouses

I. X. L. Furniture company	\$ 500,000.00
Paris Millinery company	85,000.00
Walker Bros. Dry Goods (annex)	60,000.00
Crane Co. of Chicago	160,000.00
Utah Implement & Vehicle company.....	90,000.00
O. J. Salisbury company	75,000.00
James E. Jennings & Dr. Worthington	50,000.00

Public and Co-Operative Institutions.**Buildings, Reconstructions and Improvements.**

The public improvements, municipal, for 1906 were..	\$ 865,477.92
The public improvements, municipal, for 1907.....	1,200,000.00
Oregon Short Line passenger station, freight depots and yards	3,500,000.00
Utah Light and Ry. company, reconstrunctions and improvements of system	3,500,000.00
Bell Telephone company	350,000.00
Independent Telephone company.....	100,000.00
Salt Lake public service	2,000,000.00
Utah State Fair association	20,000.00

Mechanical and Manufacturing Establishments.

Buildings, improvements and plants:	
Utah Gas and Coke company	\$1,500,000.00
Silver Bros. Iron Works company	400,000.00
Salt Lake Brewery company	250,000.00
McDonald Candy company	73,000.09
Hewlett Bros. company	25,000.00
Sweet Candy company	75,000.00
Palace Laundry	20,000.00
The Ensign Knitting company	50,000.00
Salt Lake Mattress & Mfg. Co.....	15,000.00
Utah Ice company	45,000.00
Salt Lake Knitting Works	100,000.00
The Royal Baking company	10,000.00
Intermountain Milling company	50,000.00
The Salt Lake Tribune Pub. Co. bldg.....	90,000.00
The Salt Lake Tribune Pub. Co. plant.....	72,000.00
The Salt Lake Tribune Pub. Co. light and power....	75,000.00

New Hotels and Apartment Houses.

Metropole hotel (Knox & Holmes)	\$ 150,000.00
New York hotel	65,000.00
Cullen hotel, annex and alterations	220,000.00
Southern hotel	20,000.00
Colonial hotel	30,000.00
S. L. Security and Trust Co., apartment house.....	185,000.00
T. H. Fitzgerald, apartment house	100,000.00
O. T. Sampson, apartment house	40,000.00
George Canning, apartment house	35,000.00
Covey Bros., apartment house	125,000.00
Telluride Realty Co., apartment house	150,000.00
Mutual Realty Co., apartment house	150,000.00
Willfley, J. M., apartment house.....	85,000.00
J. W. Carpenter, dormitory U. of U.....	45,000.00
H. L. Finch & Co., apartment house.....	72,000.00
N. P. Cummings, apartments	50,000.00
N. M. Hamilton, apartments	50,000.00
David Smith, apartments	50,000.00
S. L. Security and Trust Co., apartments.....	45,000.00
S. L. Security & Trust Co., apartments.....	50,000.00
Fred Stauffer, apartments	45,000.00
Frank C. Brown	35,000.00
Chas. E. Felt	20,000.00
Dr. D. G. Treem (Los Angeles)	30,000.00
A. Richter, real estate	104,000.00
John Sharp	25,000.00
P. Mulroney	30,000.00

New Church Edifices and Chapels.

Catholic, St. Mary's cathedral	\$ 350,000.00
Presbyterian church	190,000.00
First Methodist church	85,000.00
African Methodist church	10,000.00
Westminster College church	20,000.00
Emmanuel Baptist church	60,000.00
Liberty Park Methodist church	10,000.00
Danish Methodist church	4,500.00
Mormon church, chapel, 17th ward	26,000.00
Mormon church, chapel, 2d ward	23,000.00
Mormon church, chapel, Liberty ward	13,000.00
Mormon church, 24th ward	15,000.00
Mormon church, administration building.....	110,000.00
Mormon church, chapels, 12th and 13th wards.....	35,000.00

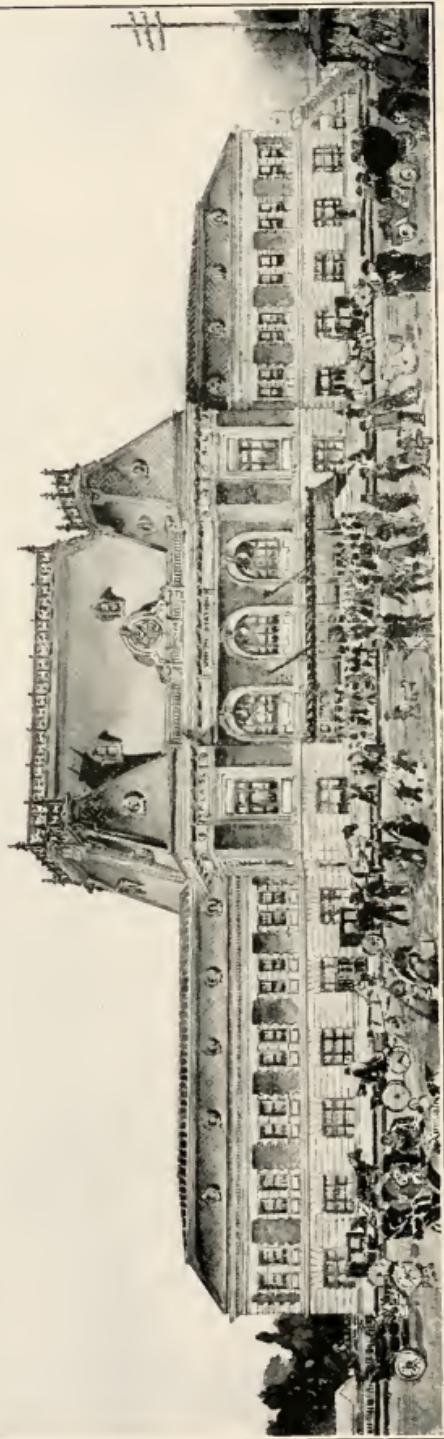
(See also "Investments for Schools and Educational Institutions" in other parts of this publication).

Amusement Houses and Resorts.

Ensign Amusement Co., dance hall	\$ 40,000.00
The Ingersoll & Salt Palace Am't. Co., inc.....	35,000.00
Saltair Beach Co., improvements.....	75,000.00
Wandamere resort	130,000.00
Lagoon Summer resort	40,000.00

Erection of Present Business Structures.

The time has passed in Salt Lake City when the erection of a business structure was limited to one, two, or three stories in elevation, which once was considered ample for all purposes required even by the most prominent business institutions in the community, and it was not until late in the '80s that there was seen in Salt Lake City any public or private business block, that went beyond this limit. After that time a few buildings commenced to loom up beyond the previous architectural plans and with the opening of the twentieth century Salt Lake possessed a comparatively few buildings that reached an elevation of six or seven stories. Well, our conservative business men do not believe in building structures for ornament only; as a rule they have been and are being erected according to the conditions and requirements at the particular time, with a view to early and profitable return on the capital invested. These calculations have been of great benefit to the city in preserving its good name and characteristic business method, in having firm and solid ground upon which rest its structural undertakings. On the other hand, had wild and unrestrained estimates been carried out,



NEW UNION DEPOT OF OREGON SHORT LINE AND SAN PEDRO-LOS ANGELES RAILROADS.
SALT LAKE CITY.

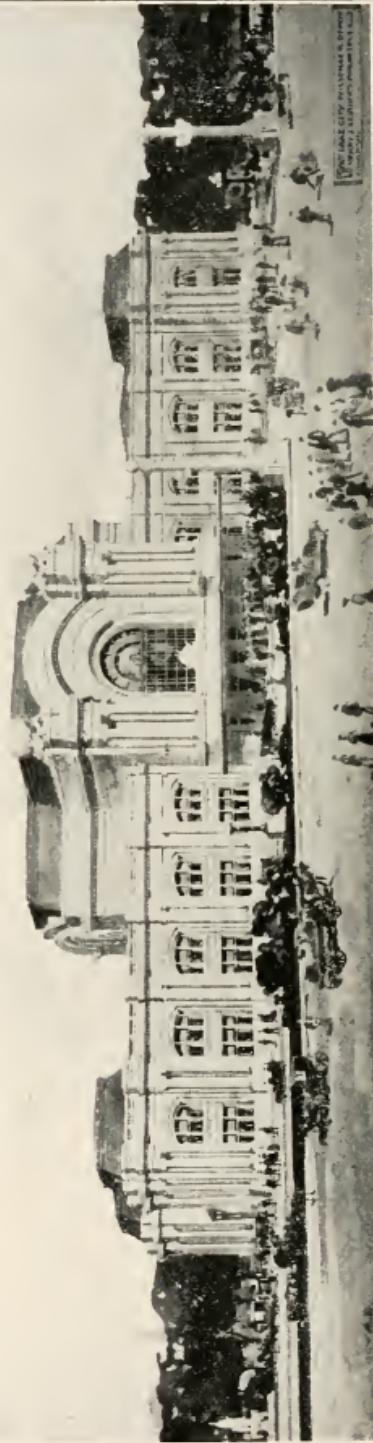
on a mere speculative plan, with a showing of empty business blocks and unoccupied residence houses waiting for tenants, it would have been most detrimental to our interests, by which the good name of our city and its conservative record would have received a decided setback. This is why Salt Lakers did not erect the business structures of today ten or twenty years ago; but the great buildings, even to the "sky-scrappers," are plainly in evidence now, having come in their day and come to stay.

Railroads and Traffic.

This important and necessary factor for the development and advancements of our industrial and commercial interests is here in great array. Notwithstanding the railroads' facilities which connect us with the east and west, the north and south, and furnish facilites for all our importations and exports, yet it is a subject for still further exploiting, as the continued growth of our industry and development demand increased facility for transportation from and to.

It is over a third of a century since the first railroad entered this city, which was promoted by Brigham Young and the Mormon people, who built, owned and operated the old Utah Central and its extensions (now a part of the Oregon Short Line system). Since that time the Union Pacific, the Denver & Rio Grande and San Pedro and Los Angeles have made their advent, together with several systems within the state. The traffic on these roads on the incoming and outgoing trains, evidence the fact that we are giving the railroads a full quota of patronage, such as often taxes their entire capacity. The activity at our railroad stations is the very first index of our industry that meets the eye of the stranger who arrives at our gates. Should the different stations of these roads be consolidated into a union station, it would then represent a still grander forepost of a busy quarter of the city; as it is, we have the luxury of several stations. Two of the finest passenger depots (in architectural design) are under construction by the Oregon Short Line and the Denver & Rio Grande railroads. This, with many other improvements, to their respective systems, which involves several millions of dollars, are also a noticeable sign of the way they regard our city and its progressive situation.

As the floating population of Salt Lake City reaches from 300,000 to 500,000 annually, it will be readily understood that the railroads are taking steps to meet the situation by preparing adequate accommodations for its numerous passengers and to meet popular requirements. The following is a description of the new passenger depot of the Oregon Short Line, which is under construction and which will explain the important features of this magnificent terminus of said line which will be



THE NEW DENVER & RIO GRANDE TERMINAL.

Now under construction in Salt Lake City.

used as a union passenger station for the Oregon Short Line and also the San Pedro Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad.

New Union Passenger Station.

Total length of building is 386 feet, width 100 feet. The building is to be used jointly by the Oregon Short Line Railroad and the San Pedro Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad. It contains a large, general waiting room 60 x 130 feet and small, separate waiting rooms for men and women. Besides this the building contains a lunch room, emergency hospital, baggage and express rooms and offices for the officials of the two roads.

Estimated cost of depot as constructed at present is \$300,000. When umbrella sheds and platforms are added, the total cost will approximate \$500,000.

The style of architecture is of the early French renaissance. Building will be completed by July, 1909.

By the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, Salt Lake City, is assured a passenger station, which in all respects will be a credit to its owner, and in description as well as architectural design, will match any in our western states. Its construction, which is under progress, is already giving evidence of its large dimensions.

Besides the three main railroads already mentioned, Salt Lake is also the terminus of several local roads, namely, the Salt Lake & Ogden, the Salt Lake & Los Angeles and the Salt Lake & Mercur. Assurance of other roads coming into Salt Lake is the Moffat road, the new short line from Denver to Salt Lake, and what is beyond question its continuation, and the Western Pacific to San Francisco.

As to the advantages the state offers for the exploitation of new lines, the wonderful mineral resources yet undeveloped for lack of transportation facilities, would be sufficient in the way of inducement. But there are stock, sheep and agricultural interest that would also be stimulated by new railroads, leaving unmentioned the waste and unlimited deposits of our coal belts, which would require every available road that could be operated to handle this output from the coal fields which are lying idle from lack of transportation. That Salt Lake City is a natural railroad center and destined to become a great one is evidenced by also its geographical situation. The rapid growth and developments of surrounding states, the fast increase in population of our western country, with many other factors, point to the absolute demands for transportation and railroad facilities in all directions, which certainly will make for Salt Lake's greatness and increased importance.



The Old Rig:—Grandpa: "Sure, I'll get there some time. Get up! Gee!"

OUR GRANDFATHER'S STYLE OF TRAVELING, WHEN TAKING THE SAFE ROAD



The New Rig—Sports:—"Sure, we will get there in no time. Don't it fly?"

Surprised Old Timer:—"Gosh me! who ever dreamed of ever seeing that kind of a
monster? Poor fellows, if that will never stop. Oh my!"

Salt Lake City's Past and Present Street Car System.

It is within the recollection of many of our "old time citizens" when the first appearance of a street car service in Salt Lake City began its operations, which was conducted with a span of mules, which for a number of years faithfully pulled the cars through the principal streets of the city at a speed of 20 to 60 minutes to the mile, according to the condition of the weather and with prospects of being stuck at the half-ways on the road, when it happened to be snow-bound in the winter season, giving the passengers a choice of wading the balance of the way through the snow-drifts to their places of destination or lay over until the road could be cleared. Schedule time in those days was kept by the street cars as correctly as a time-piece would without a dial, and all these accommodations to pedestrians could be taken advantage of at the nominal cost of 10 cents for a fare, whether the journey was a block or a mile long. Transfers, of course, could be had by parting with another dime, when arriving at the terminus, commonly known as Godbe's corner, intersection of Main and First South street's. These small dimes which were handed the conductors of this railroad system of course materially helped to keep the mules alive and the wheels of the cars well greased in order to increase the speed.

Such was our street car service in the former days, and no one had a license to swear or kick except the conductor and his mules, respectively. To relieve the animals, which naturally grew old and needed rest from life's hardships, and also the pedestrians from a worn-out patience, the installation of an electric system came as a rescue. This modern convenience had its advent in Salt Lake City in the year 1889, and when the first electric car was seen running along the streets of Salt Lake, it was gazed upon with wonder and delight by an appreciative public.

The progress in this and others of various natures has rapidly been introduced and welcomed by the citizens of Salt Lake, who have kept pace with the times and thus found means for up-building our city, its industry and general progressiveness. From the start the street car system has been a success here and on this account the company has been enabled to make material improvements from time to time, in the interest of comfort and convenience to the public. It is but recently the well known magnate, Mr. E. H. Harriman, purchased a controlling interest in the street railway, and since this advent the entire system has undergone complete re-construction at an expenditure of \$3,500,000. The roads which now have been supplied with new and heavy rails, comprise an aggregate length of over a hundred miles and is operated by a force of 750 employes with a monthly

payroll of \$80,000. In its mammoth car barn can be counted more than a hundred electric cars used on its various lines. Recently the company purchased the old expositon ground, containing ten acres of land, formerly owned by the Utah State Fair association, on which the company is now putting up new buildings for car-barns, shops and other structures required for their gigantic plant. It has also recently given orders for fifty new cars of the latest and best construction, to be added to those already in use on its lines. Some of these large and handsome cars have arrived, and it is needless to state that for space and capacity, like those of the past, they will be found to always have "room for one more."

With the work of Mr. Harriman, Salt Lake is being assured one of the finest and best equipped street car systems in the country.



THE HISTORICAL EAGLE GATE.

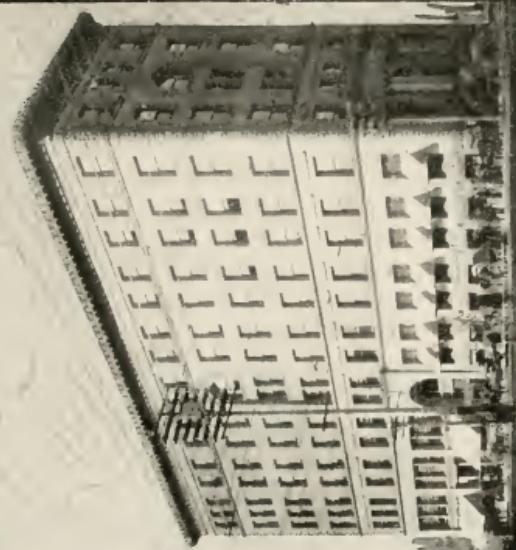
Built by Brigham Young in 1859. Reconstructed in 1891.

Entrance to City Creek Canyon.

PERMANENT HOMES OF SALT LAKE'S REPRESENTATIVE BANKING HOUSES.

McCormick & Company's Bank

Commercial National Bank.



Salt Lake City's Banking Institutions.

There is virtually no evidence more reliable to base an estimate upon, regarding the true standard of industrial prosperity and general business activity in a city or community, than the banking institutions. As the movements of the pulse in the human body indicate the healthfulness of the whole system, so also the operation of the banks speaks for the condition of the business community. These are facts and figures which speak louder than words.

Salt Lake City, by virtue of its geographical location as well as many other fortunate circumstances which the hand of Providence and men have combined in compassing, is a wonder; out of this once barren spot among the valleys of the Rocky mountains it has become a city destined to be the brightest star among all its rivals in this part of the country. From the laying of its corner stone it has day by day and year by year experienced in its onward moves constant addition to and increase of all its volumes of business, commerce and industry. For proof of these facts let us compare its yearly banking accounts of the past few years as furnished by the Clearing House of this city as follows:

1903, \$156,455,107.97; 1904, \$157,256,725.96; 1905, \$211,597,-739.59; 1906, \$288, 334, 386.35; 1907, \$297,577,300.18.

That the banking business of Salt Lake City is built on a solid and reliable foundation is evidenced by its many years of existence, the popular confidence gained and the increasing patronage of the public. It was through the conservative and careful management by the heads of these institutions during the by-gone years when our country was experiencing the general financial depression of the world and bank failures and assignments by large business houses were daily reported in the columns of the papers of our country, and anxiety for a general panic was felt in every city and hamlet, that we escaped. Fear and consternation prevailed among people who by years of toil and saving had accumulated their means for future needs; they felt as if facing the peril of financial destruction. But calm and passive the banks of Salt Lake City stood the test and none of their doors had to or did close. Each of our banks was ready and prepared to meet a run, but no undue fear or action to withdraw occurred. This enviable record is given the highest credit and esteem in the business world and it properly belongs to the banks and bankers of our city.

Prominent among Salt Lake City banking houses are:

Walker Bros., Bank, established in 1859, M. H. Walker, president.

Deseret National bank, established 1872, Lewis S. Hills, president.



REPRESENTATIVE HEADS OF SOME OF SALT LAKE'S PROGRESSIVE BANKING HOUSES.

Heber M. Wells,
Mgr. Utah Savings and Trust Co.

Matthew H. Walker,
President Walker Bros.' Bank.

W. S. McCornick,
President McCornick & Co's Bank.

P. W. Madsen,
President Western Loan & Savings Co.

W. J. Halloran,
President Merchants Bank.

McCornick & Company's bank, established 1873, W. S. McCornick, president.

The Commercial National bank, established 1889, J. E. Cosgriff, president.

The National Bank of the Republic, established 1890, Frank Knox, president.

State Bank of Utah, established 1890, Joseph F. Smith, president.

Utah National bank, established 1890, Anthon H. Lund, president.

Zion's Saving Bank and Trust Company, established 1873, Joseph F. Smith, president.

Utah Savings & Trust Company, established 1888, W. S. McCornick, president; Heber M. Wells, manager.

Deseret Savings bank, established 1889, W. W. Riter, president.

Utah Commercial and Savings Bank, established 1889, F. W. Armstrong, president.

Salt Lake Security & Trust Company, established 1886, F. E. McGurrin, president.

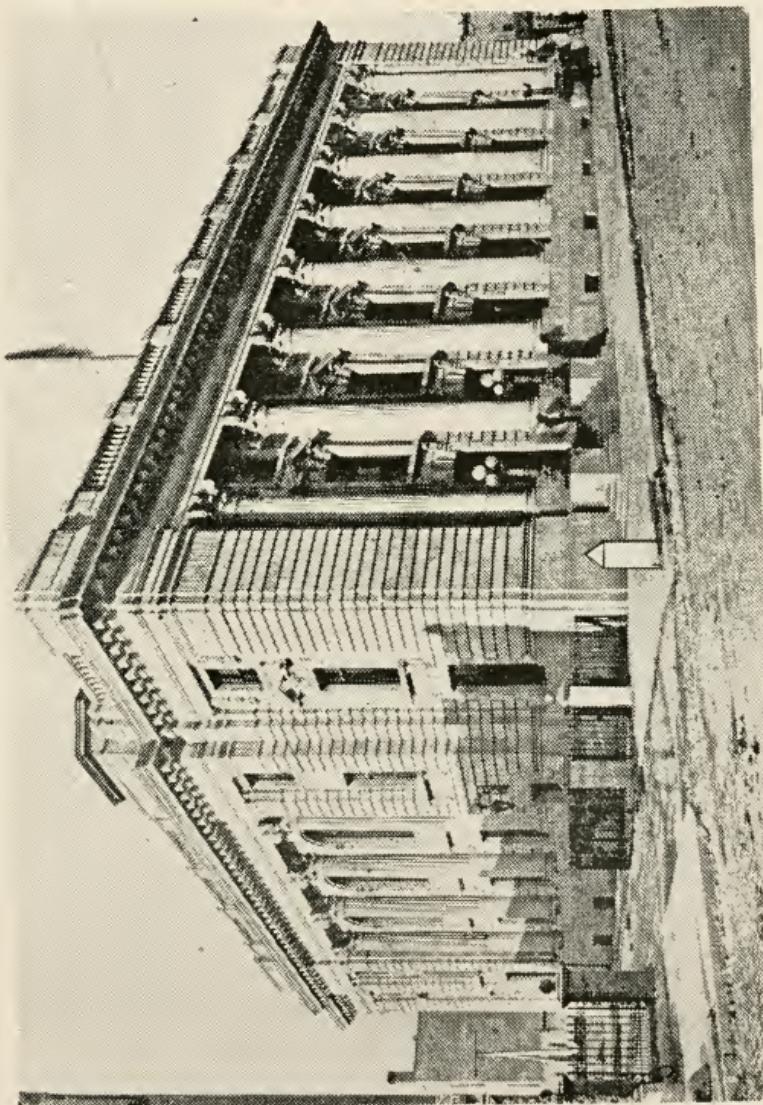
Western Loan & Savings company, established 1892, P. W. Madsen, president.

Merchants Bank, established 1908, W. J. Halloran, president.

Federal Building and Postoffice.

Our city has been given one of the finest of Federal buildings that could be had, in recognition and appreciation of the constantly increasing volume of industry and commerce carried on in the community. The well known and highly respected "Uncle Sam" permitted or ordered that half a million dollars should be withdrawn from his treasury vaults for the mutual advantage of himself and the inhabitants of Salt Lake, for the erection of a Federal building. Of course the gift was received with appreciation, and in return for the compliment the Salt Lakers agreed to give him an unlimited share of their patronage, such as would insure to his employees busy hours and prevent any possibility of bankruptcy to his line of business. Very well; Salt Lake has received a building which in all respects is a credit to the times and our situation. That our postoffice has been well patronized and its business transactions have kept pace with the growth of the city and state, is readily seen from the following table, which with the few figures that are here represented, speak a volume in the interest of our city and state:

FEDERAL BUILDING AND POSTOFFICE, SALT LAKE CITY



Receipts of the postoffice for the past ten years:

1898	\$109,681.00	Increase
1899	115,771.90	\$ 6,090.90
1900	127,523.72	11,751.82
1901	146,222.74	18,699.02
1902	164,439.60	18,216.86
1903	185,465.17	21,025.57
1904	197,049.77	11,584.60
1905	215,868.36	18,818.59
1906	246,119.63	30,251.27
1907	280,472.98	34,352.35

Other items of our postal system are also of interest, as follows:

The postoffice receives daily 40 mails and dispatches daily the same number. It has in the city 24 sub-stations. Its employees number 74 clerks, 68 carriers, 4 special messengers, 7 rural carriers, and 19 station clerks.

Roster of Salt Lake's postmasters from the beginning. The earliest records show it as Salt Lake, California Territory; name of postoffice changed to Salt Lake City, Utah, with following appointments of postmasters: Joseph L. Haywood, January 18, 1849; Willard Richards, August 9, 1850; Elias Smith, May 15, 1854; William Bell, September 8, 1855; Elias Smith, August 16, 1856; Hiram F. Morrell, October 28, 1856; William Bell, March 28, 1861; Thomas B. H. Stenhouse, April 12, 1862; Nathan Stein, April 10, 1866; Anthony W. Street, March 21, 1867; John M. Moore, December 1, 1869; John T. Lynch, November 26, 1877; William C. Brown, January 13, 1886; Caleb R. Barratt, March 25, 1887; Irving A. Benton, May 7, 1890; Albert H. Nash, November 10, 1892; Caleb R. Barratt, April 1, 1895; Arthur L. Thomas, January 7, 1898.

Salt Lake's Financial Situation.

When compared with the financial showing of other cities of similar proportions the monetary mercury of Salt Lake City's business thermometer is shown to have raised to an equal or even higher temperature in many instances. These facts indicate the sound and conservative management obtaining in all departments of public and private concern. The financial situation of this city will be better estimated by the reader when the following figures are perused and taken into consideration in connection with other statements on previous and following pages of this work:

At the close of the year, January 31, 1907, the records of our municipal affairs showed a bonded indebtedness of \$3,798,000.

Revenues received from all sources of its income were \$1,-136,135.51 for the year 1907.

Assets, including valuation of our municipal properties was \$11,277,713.89.

Assessed valuation of Salt Lake's real and personal properties for 1907 was \$46,961,981.

The tax levy on city property for 1907 amounted to \$610,505.75.

Banking and Other Accounts.

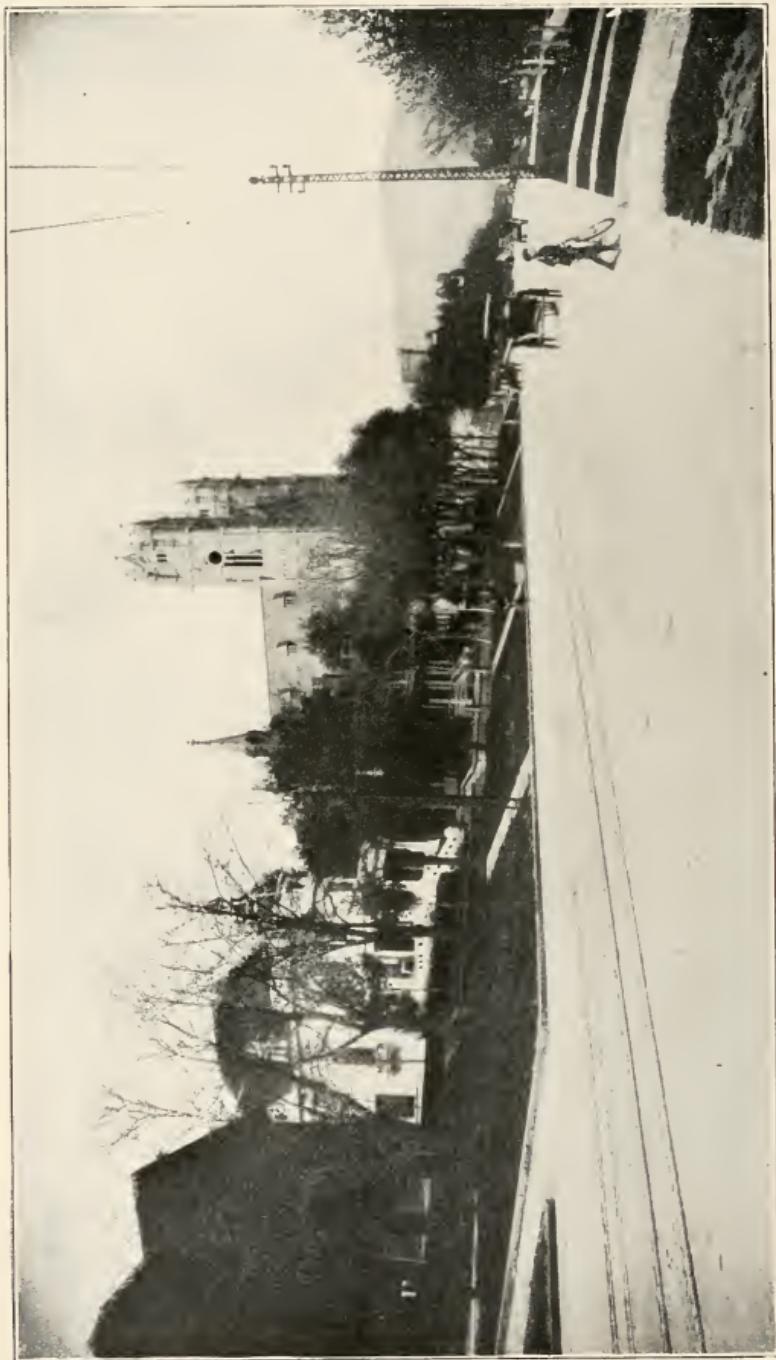
Bank clearance for 1907 was \$297,577,300.18. Total deposits in banks at the close of 1908, \$34,695,384.51.

Other items: wholesale and jobbing trade for the past five years, give also evidence of a steady growth of our business capacity, as seen from the following figures:

Jobbing trade for 1903	\$36,337,500
Jobbing trade for 1904	41,691,000
Jobbing trade for 1905	42,500,000
Jobbing trade for 1906	49,500,000
Jobbing trade for 1907	54,282,500
Salt Lake stock exchange, sales of stocks 1897-1908,	\$42,390,976.20



SALT LAKE CITY IN 1868.
Looking northwest from the old City Hall.



A GLIMPSE OF SOUTH TEMPLE, OR BRIGHAM STREET.

(Looking East from Third East Street.)

Salt Lake's Finest Boulevard, ending at Fort Douglas. About Three Miles in Length from the Temple.



A FEW OF BRIGHAM STREET'S HANDSOME RESIDENCES.

Homes of D. C. Jackling, Hon. M. H. Walker and ex-Senator Thomas Kearns.

Summary of Facts Regarding Salt Lake City.

What it possesses:

An unexcelled climate for each season the year round.

An area covering 51 1-4 square miles.

A population of 112,345 inhabitants.

A splendid water works system, owned by the taxpayers.

A school population of over 20,000.

A public school system of up-to-date standard schools and school property (private and public) exceeding \$4,000,000 in value.

Numerous church edifices with a combined valuation of \$10,000,000.

An assessed city valuation (1907) of \$46,961,918.

A bank clearing record (1907) of \$292,158,323.61.

Public improvements of metropolitan type.

A steady rebuilding of the business quarter.

Improvement in and reconstructing the street car system.

Activity in erecting new railroad stations.

Progress in extending public improvements.

A moving organization for enlarging trade and commerce.

A moving organization for establishing enterprises.

A city of many moves and wonderful gains.

Among our resources and aids are:

A geographical position for a great metropolitan city.

Inestimable wealth of natural resources at our door.

Inducements for new enterprises.

A city of grand opportunities.

A choice spot for home-seekers.

A sanitarium for many ills.

Lowest death rate of any of the large cities—only nine per thousand.

Excellent railroad facilities to points both far and near.

Good local and export markets for the products of our industry.

A growing revenue from surrounding countries and states.

A busy community and a prosperous state.

Steam, water and electric power for all purposes needed.

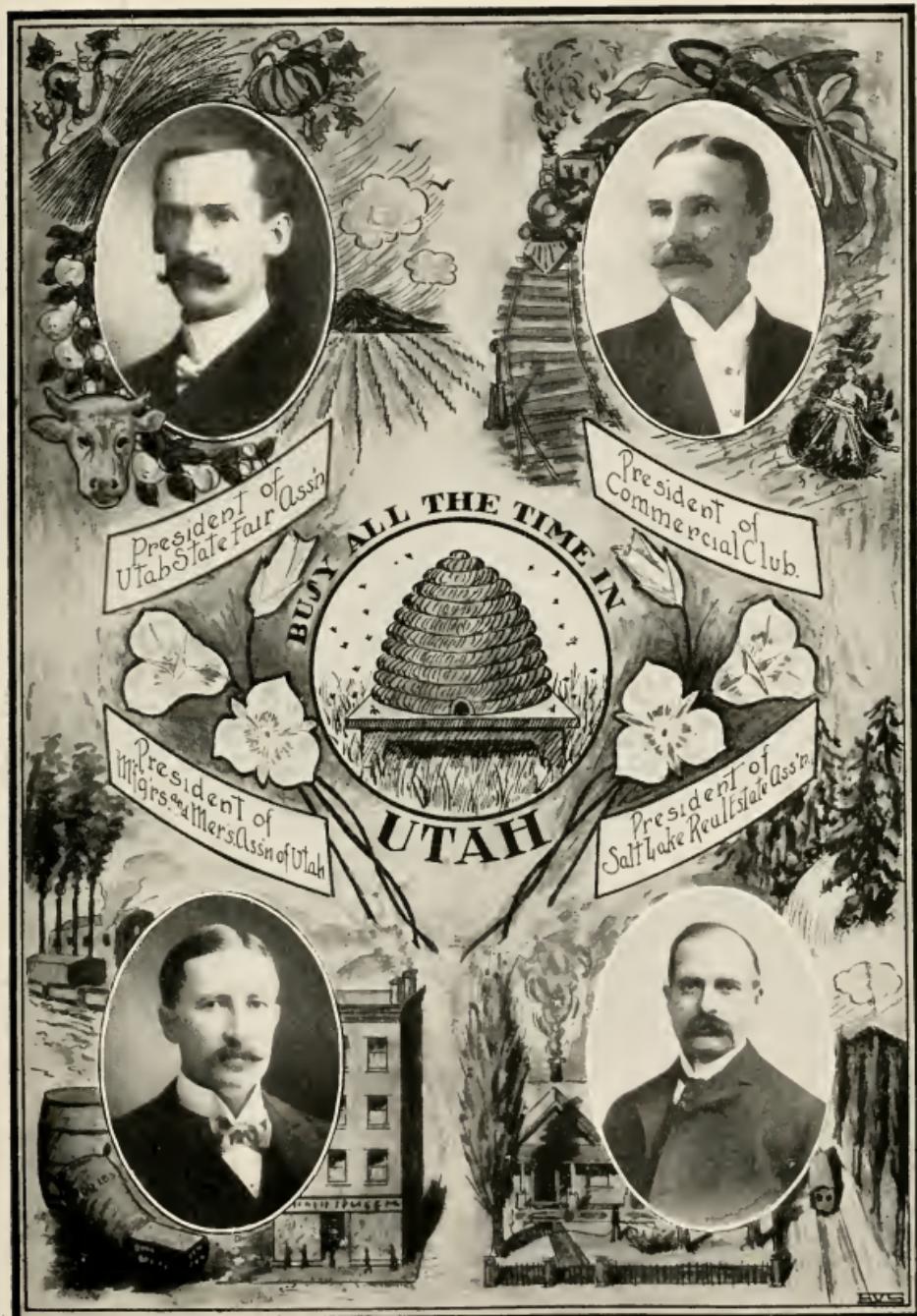
Unlimited supply of building materials.

Resources and facilities for manufacturing establishments.

A vast field for new enterprises and the greater development of city and state.

Demands for greater capacity of our home industries.

And many other evidences of a growing city.

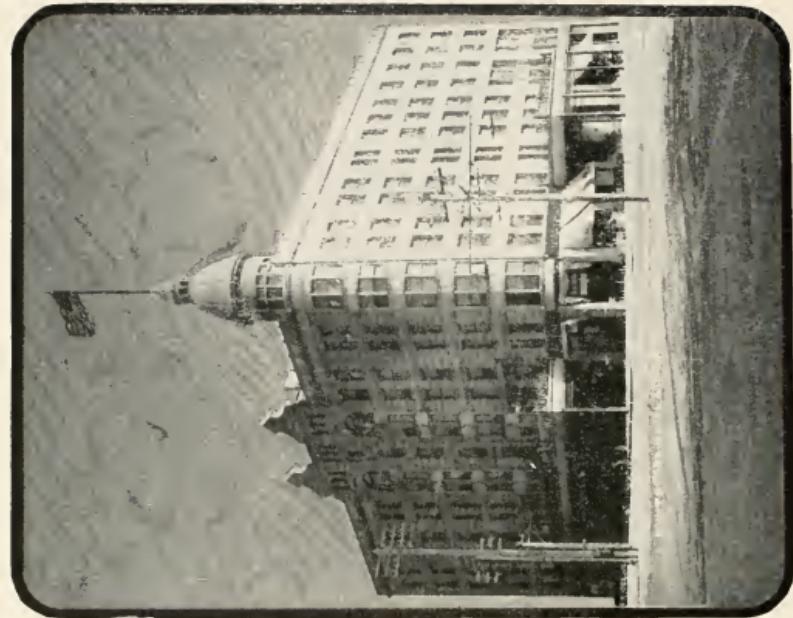


REPRESENTATIVE HEADS OF UTAH'S INDUSTRIAL AND
COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

J. G. McDonald
O. H. Hewlett.

W. J. Halloran.
Edw. F. Colborn.

The Knutsford Hotel.



TWO OF THE LEADING HOTELS OF SALT LAKE CITY.

The Wilson Hotel.



Hospitals of Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake is well provided with facilities for administering to the needs of the sick and injured, as it enjoys the benefits of three large general hospitals, besides several private institutions which in every respect are up-to-date in efficiency and treatment. Salt Lake give peculiar advantages to this class of institutions, being favored with a mild climate, and a general atmosphere that is unexcelled for the treatment of disease. For this reason it is reasonable to predict that the Salt Lake hospitals will extend their field to bounds that but few at present anticipate.

St. Mark's Hospital.

The St. Mark's hospital, which is the oldest institution of the kind in the city, was established in 1869 by Bishop Tuttle of the Episcopal church. This also entitles it to the distinction of being the oldest hospital in the inter-mountain region. It was formerly located at Fourth South and Fifth East streets, but was moved several years ago to its present quarters, on Second West, between Seventh North and Eighth North streets, near the Warm Springs.



Holy Cross Hospital.

The Holy Cross hospital, conducted under the direction of the Catholic church, is located on First South, between Tenth East and Eleventh East streets, where it occupies a commanding position near the center of the block. The large two and three-story building stands on a slight elevation, as the well-kept lawn covered with an excellent growth of trees, slopes gently in all directions.

Latter-day Saints Hospital.

The Dr. W. H. Groves Latter-day Saint's hospital came into existence through the gift of the late Dr. Groves, who bequeathed his property, from which \$50,000 was realized, for its construction. This sum was increased by a contribution from the Latter-day Saints church and by donations from individuals until it amounted to more than \$215,000, and the present modern hospital is the result.

It is needless to say that each of these hospitals has an efficient staff of physicians which is attending to all cases of afflictions, and many serious and difficult operations have been performed by Salt Lake's surgeons, which have attracted attention of the Medical fraternity of our country.

The Press.

In connection with industry and commerce, the press, as a matter of fact, is an all-powerful factor. Like an individual, the press has its developed thoughts and opinions, which it fixes on matters of various concern. To our local press is due a great deal of credit in the upbuilding of the city, its industries and commerce, in fact the accomplishment of every public undertaking and the promotion of the general welfare of the community.

Salt Lake City is possessed of five daily newspapers and a number of other publications, issued at weekly or other periodical times. The keynote of all is the upbuilding and advancement of "Greater Salt Lake." Following are the dailies:

The Deseret Evening News, established 1850.

Salt Lake Tribune, established 1870.

Salt Lake Herald, established 1870.

Salt Lake Telegram, established 1902.

The Inter-Mountain Republican, established 1906.

Following are some of Salt Lake's early day publications:

1858—The Valley Tan, weekly, Kirk Anderson editor.

1863-67—Daily Union Vidette, Daniel McLaughlin editor.

1864-69—Salt Lake Daily Telegraph, T. B. H. Stenhouse editor.

1873—Utah Mining Gazette, F. T. Perris, editor.

1876-80—Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate, Rev. G. M. Pierce editor.

1878—The Salt Lake Daily Independent, G. W. Emery editor.

1872-73—Utah Mining Journal.

1873—The New Endowment, daily, W. J. Forbes editor.

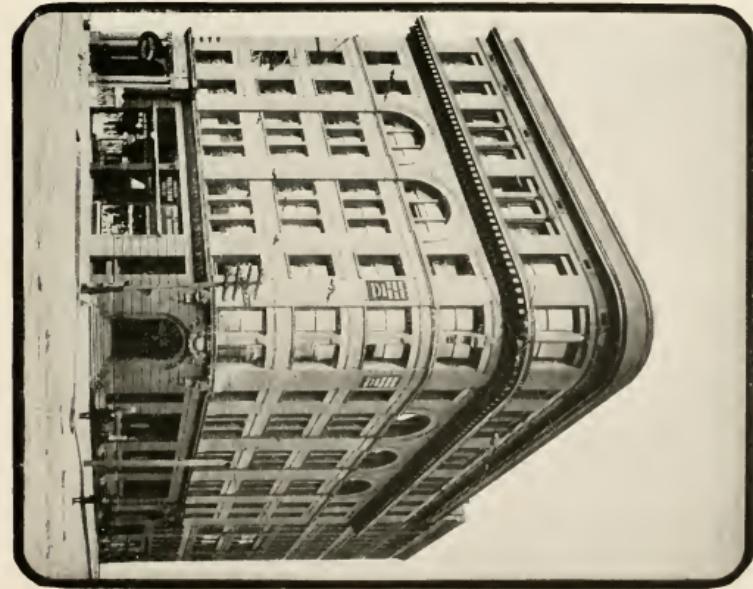
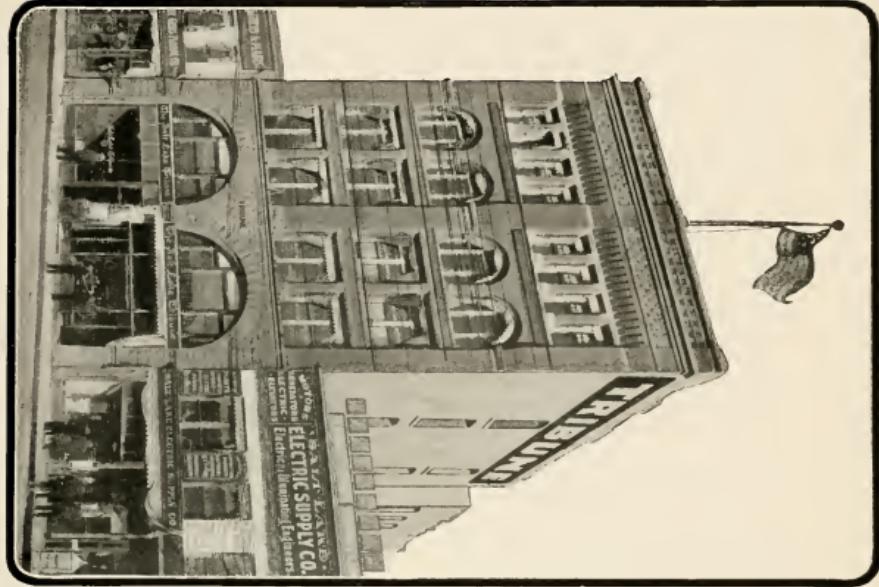
1885-87—Evening Democrat.

1887-88—Journal of Commerce.

1891-92—Salt Lake Times, Wm. E. Smythe editor.

1888-89—The Western Weekly, G. Q. Coray editor.

1895—The New Star, daily, S. A. Kenner editor.



PERMANENT HOMES OF SALT LAKE PIONEER PRESS.
Salt Lake Tribune.
Deseret News.

Fort Douglas.

This garrison, which is situated at the foot of the Wasatch range overlooking the city of Salt Lake, is a most interesting spot with its vicinity. It is noted for its attractive features, as also the historical events which attach to it.

On one of the buildings occupied as headquarters is seen a slab on the outside wall which has the following inscription:

Camp Douglas.

Established October, 1862, by General P. E. Connor,

Comd. 2d and 3d Cal. Vol.

Rebuilt in 1875-76 by

14th U. S. Infantry.

Col. John E. Smith, Comd.

Lon. 111 degrees 50 minutes, 18.2 seconds west,

Lat. 40 degrees 45 minutes 47.47 seconds north,

Alt. 4,904 feet.

The name of General P. E. Connor, who founded and established this military post, is well interwoven with the history of our state, and much could be said to his honor and credit as a military man and otherwise. Shortly after his arrival at Camp Douglas he went with 200 troops to fight a band of Shoshone Indians, near Bear river, twelve miles north of Franklin, Idaho. The Indians numbered over 400. About sixteen soldiers and some 225 Indians were killed, including the chiefs Bearhunter, Sagwitch and Lehi. The savages were entirely defeated. This is known as the Bear River battle.

In many other conflicts with the Indians did Gen. Connor give proof of his courage and ability to fight the hostile savages.

History also points to Gen. Connor as one of the founders of Utah's Mining industry to which he paid a great deal of attention and participated in the first discovery of Utah's mineral resources.

Gen. Connor was born in the south of Ireland, March 17th, 1820, and died at Salt Lake City, December 19th, 1891. His remains were laid to rest among the soldiers at the Fort Douglas cemetery.

A great many improvements have lately been made at the fort and more are still planned in the way of buildings, etc. Three new barracks have lately been completed and with an additional expenditure of \$250,000 for the erection of three more barracks, hospital and bakery, the post will have a number of fine quarters for each of the companies, besides all other necessary conveniences and equipments. At present the 15th infantry, under command of Colonel Walter S. Scott, is stationed at the post; it includes 50 officers and 778 men. The infantry band, which numbers 28 pieces, gives an open air concert on Sundays and every

other day during the week, which, with other attractions, draw a large number of visitors at suitable season.



GEN. P. EDWARD CONNOR.



FORT DOUGLAS IN GEN. CONNOR'S DAYS.
(Photo taken in 1867 by C. W. Carter.)

Scenic Attractions.

IT is a well known fact that Utah is the panoramic state of the Union, the wonderland of the world, the treasure house of nature.

Many are they who have attempted to picture some of her splendid landscapes with brush and pen, but the real charms of her nature must be looked upon to appreciate their full grandeur. From the views of her majestic mountains with their diadems of glittering snow the year round to the sparkling streams like silvery belts that wind around the feet of these everlasting hills and along precipitous steps until they find their way to the valley and the farms below, is a rare, yet common experience. Romance dwells in these mountains with their rocks and trees, the dizzy, awe-inspiring cliffs among which are found thousands of little nooks and dells where people go in summer to rest from the turbulent world and its fervent heat, and, forgetting their cares and anxieties, renew their friendships with nature.

In Salt Lake City this very scenery is almost at our door and but one hour's ride will bring a party into the heart of these delightful situations. Cottonwood canyons, Parley's—Emigration, and City Creek canyons—are all visited by thousands in the summer season, these either camping in tents or having permanent summer habitations for their private use; while here and there are also established resorts for public convenience. Fishing, hunting, bathing and numerous other sports are the general program for these summer vacations. Where is there a city where such an enjoyable time can be at once reached in the hot summer days? The pleasant hours which may be spent in our mountain dells within nature's reposing parlors may be sung in the following words:

Our mountain home so dear,
Where crystal waters clear
Flow ever free.
While thro' valleys wide
The flowers on every side
Are fair to see.

We'll roam the verdant hills
And by the sparkling rills
Pluck the wild flowers.
The fragrance on the air,
The landscape bright and fair
And sunshine everywhere
Make pleasant hours.

Summer Resorts.



A CLIMPSE OF BEAUTIFUL WANDAMERE.

Wandamere.

No more fitting name than "Wandamere," which means a beautiful rural retreat, could be given to this picturesque garden for recreation. It possesses all kinds of attractions for picnic parties and people who by the thousands gather to the delightful park in the summer season. Thousands of dollars have in late years been spent to improve its many features and in the construction of all sorts of contrivances for sport and enjoyment to young and old.

The park contains about 64 acres of ground, and has a small lake for boating and other attractive features. It is the pioneer resort of our city and was for many years known as Calder's park. Its location is but five miles southeast of the city and is reached by the street cars, which pass through one of the most attractive parts of the Salt Lake valley.

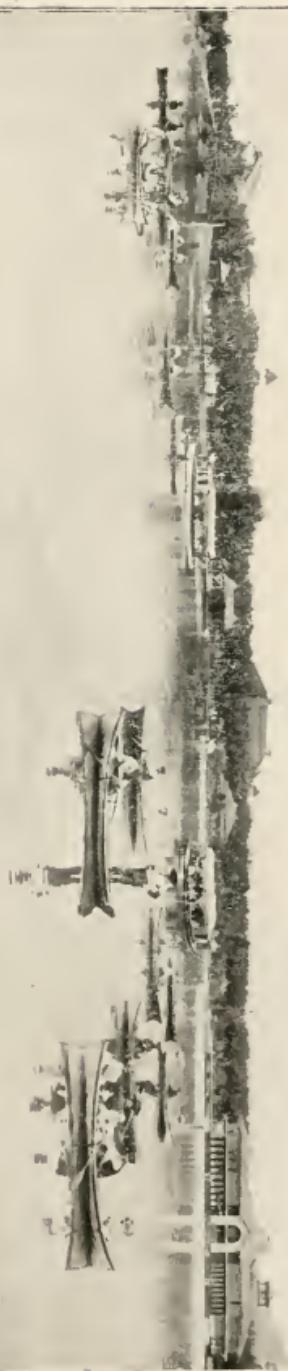


THE SALTAIR PAVILION.

Saltair.

In visiting the Great Salt Lake, which is reached by rail, about 15 miles west of Salt Lake City, the saltair bathing and summer resort is the favorite place, which draws thousands of people daily during the summer season. Here the great pavilion is an attraction which has few parallels among the most noted resorts.

At Saltair is had a magnificent panoramic view of the famous Great Salt Lake with its islands, the thousands of bathers in the lake, the largest dancing pavilion known, and finally the grandest and most picturesque sunset ever seen. The magnitude and characteristic features of the construction of the Saltair pavilion may be comprehended from the following description: The pavilion was built by Salt Lake capital and Salt Lake workmen. Style of architecture, Moorish. Its construction commenced Feb. 1, 1893 and was completed June 1, 1893. Cost \$350,000. Built on the waters of Great Salt Lake, 4,000 feet from shore, and resting on 2,500 10-inch piling. Total length of buildings, 1,250 feet. Total width of the buildings, 335 feet. Height from water to top of main tower, 130 feet. Size of lunch and refreshment pavilion, 141x252 feet. Size of dancing floor, 140x250 feet. Number of bath houses, 1,000. Number of electric lights, 1,250 incandescent and 40 arc, surmounted by one arc light of 2,000 candle power.



VIEW OF PICTURESQUE LAGOON.

One of Salt Lake's Favorite Summer Resorts

At Lagoon.

(By Nels Forsberg.)

At Lagoon it is sunny,
Clear, refreshing and green;
See, my own chosen bonny,
What a beautiful scene!
Lillies will I be winding
'Round thy fluttering hair,
Garlands will I be binding
For my queen 'mong the fair.

Hear the birds' happy twitter—
Sounds from bush and tree;
See the waves how they glitter
In the sunbeams so free.
In this park most entrancing,
With its sweet scenting air,
I will rove and be dancin'
With my queen 'mong the fair.



A SUNSET ON GREAT SALT LAKE.

Liberty and Other Parks.

Among the public grounds of Salt Lake City, Liberty park is the largest, most prominent and most attractive for recreation to the public in the summer season. In early days it was the property of Brigham Young, and was used then for pastures and other profitable purposes. A grist mill was built on the ground in 1852, which building is still preserved as an old landmark in honor of its famous owner. In 1880 the ground was purchased from the Brigham Young estate by the city for a public park, Feramorz Little being mayor of the city at the time of this transaction. William Jennings succeeded Mr. Little in that office and during his administration attention was given to the improvement of the ground for a public park. Mr. C. H. Wileken was appointed superintendent of the park and Arnold Schultess, a Swiss landscape gardner, was employed at the beginning of designing and improving the ground. Since then thousands of dollars have been spent by our municipal administrations to make the park a most fitting and attractive spot for public use and enjoyment. It contains 110 acres of ground and is a favorite place for outings during the summer season. Celebrations of holidays and various other gatherings are held in this spacious and attractive place. Held's military band has for a number of years furnished instrumental musical concerts on Sundays and holidays for public entertainment. The park is situated in the southeastern part of the city. Its main entrance is on Ninth South and Fifth East streets and is reached by the street cars.

Of other like places within the city limits the Pioneer and City Hall parks have great merit, and are attractive grounds for walking and reposing. A great deal of interest and attention is given by our public-spirited citizens and the municipal administration in the way of beautifying the city in every direction, and for this purpose steps have already been taken to increase the number of parks in places where the most attractive and interesting features can be obtained. In this connection parks and boulevards are being designed at places where scenic views of the city and valley are unfolded to the gaze. Our broad and handsome residence streets are fast appearing in a paved and parked form, and with these continuous improvements the city is fast approaching an appearance that will impel its admirers to question. Why is life so short?



TOWNSEND HOUSE, OR CONTINENTAL HOTEL
A Famous Hotel in the '70s for Social Occasions as well as a Hostelry for
Tourists Visiting Salt Lake



A SCENE IN ECHO CANYON.
A Passage for the Pioneers and Emigrants Coming to Salt Lake Before the Advent
of Railroads. About Fifteen Miles East of Salt Lake.

Some of Our Philanthropists and Standard Bearers for Greater Salt Lake



WHILE actions speak louder than words, and achievements climb higher than promises, it is but natural and generally proper that designs as well as accomplishments be considered. In every case, honor and credit are due him who redeems his words and promises by actions and results; such becoming a creator of confidence and trust, and establishing finally an unshaken faith regarding the fulfillment of undertakings in view.

The visible conditions and means that enwrap the City of Salt Lake from its early infancy have been an assurance to the observing citizens that its destiny was and is to become a magnificent metropolis, perhaps the greatest of the inter-mountain region. The historians have prophetically written its future, the poets have rhymed its growing grandeur and the musical tones of its past and future have been sung far and wide. Others have evidenced their faith in the coming events in a more substantial form, by actions as well as words, and of these it can be said they are "legion."

The Greater Salt Lake is the topic and key-note of the time. The standard has been unfolded and around it is rallying every citizen whose heart beats warm for the grand metropolis that is and will be.

To turn to achievements made in advancement of our city, which mark its rapid growth in our day, the citizen of Salt Lake takes pride in pointing to the immense work in this direction which is done and being undertaken by individuals as well as organized bodies, whose interest in our city is thus manifested. Among these it is a pleasure to mention a few whose work shows that their eyes are viewing the future as well as the present, this without design of invidiousness or at all to the detriment of those of the grand army whom it is impossible to mention.



William Henry

William Spry, Governor.

If this were to be the narrated romance of a man's career, it might well be entitled, "From Stable Boy to Governor," but since it is merely an unromantic, dispassionate, and not too extravagant an account of the life of the first citizen of the state, the incident that contributed to making William Spry a man perfectly fitted for governor, will be recorded as interestingly as possible.

Mr. William Spry recently took his seat in the highest office within the gift of the State—that of Governor, to which position of trust and responsibility he was elected Nov. 3, 1908, by a decided plurality. Of course, the chief executive of a great and growing state is not selected at random from the masses, but after due deliberation, by reason of his qualifications and fitness for the office. Under our democratic form of government many are called and many are chosen, but there is always a discriminating sifting before any man is placed upon the pedestal of public trust. The most careful observation of the private and public life of William Spry has revealed nothing that would operate against his fitness for the position into which he has just entered.

William Spry was born at Windsor, Berkshire, England, January 11, 1864. His father made a living at the trade of tailoring, and the young man had to be contented with a limited education which he received in the common schools, mostly before the age of 11. The parents affiliated themselves with the church of Latter-Day Saints, in which faith William Spry was born and brought up. Remaining in England, their native home until 1875, the Spry family emigrated to Utah, and located at Salt Lake City.

Naturally, the emigrants, on arrival at their destination, sought first to prepare a home and to obtain means for subsistence, and no available means are discarded at such time. Hence, every opportunity must be taken advantage of, and every hand had to "pull a straw to the stack." William made himself quite useful, seeing the necessity, and showed himself to be no back-slader in the family as a hustler. "What can I do now?" might have been his first question. "Well, try your luck as a stable boy and you may be promoted later on," was the answer; and he did. Next, William Spry was in the blacksmith shop, manipulating the sledge hammer, and then turning his attention to railroading, he secured a position, when he must have exclaimed, "Now, the world is mine." If a railroad wouldn't bring the world to the feet of young William, now, what would? Well, so as to rub against all manner of vital life and learning, farming and stock-raising were not lost sight of, and to this vocation he devoted a portion of his time. Having reached his maturity, he went forth

into the world to preach the gospel, his field of labor in this direction being the Southern states, where he employed his talents as a missionary of the Mormon faith, spending six years in this calling, of which for four years he was presiding over the entire southern mission, being released in the fall of 1891 to return to his home in Utah. Another important event in Governor Spry's journey of life came to pass on July 10, 1890, when he united himself in marriage with a young and lovable lady of his choice, Miss Mary Alice Wrathall. Five children have been born to them, three of them are living.

In political affiliation Governor Spry has allied himself with the Republican party, to which he has been a stand-by of the most solid caliber, taking up its cause and joining its ranks at the time the People's party disbanded. The capabilities of Mr. Spry could not be hidden from the attention of his party, which soon drew him into public life. In the third precinct of Salt Lake, where he lived, there could not at first be found, even with the aid of a lantern, more than a few Republicans; nevertheless, this territory was used for seeding for a bigger crop, and to-day the Republicans represent a very big company. When the first Republican City ticket was placed in the field, he served as judge of election, this being his first active political duty. In 1893 he removed to Tooele county, where, in 1894, he was elected collector, serving in this position until the legislature abolished the office. In 1902 he was elected a representative from Tooele county to the legislature. In 1904 he was made chairman of the Republican State committee, when, under his skilful direction, Roosevelt received nearly 30,000 plurality from Utah. In 1905 he was appointed to the State Land Board, and served as its President until he received the appointment of United States Marshal for Utah, which office he retained until nominated for Governor, September 15, 1908.

His private life is a counterpart of his public career—a clean record. No more eloquent expression could be given at greater length. He is a man of excellent character and habits and whose countenance expresses intelligence, kindness and consciousness of his fellow-man's equal rights. He knows men and he knows affairs. The variegated training he has received through the forty odd years of his life has given him an insight into character, a knowledge of the world and a keen appreciation of the broad doctrine of humanity. He has demonstrated that he possesses wide executive ability. Being a self-made man, he knows how to look upon success, for he has tasted the opposite. He is a splendid example of the western type of manhood, and one whose career will be further vindicated in the administration he is to give to the affairs of this great commonwealth—an administration

that his friends and admirers say will be the very best the state has ever enjoyed.

Thus, by the election of William Spry, the people of Salt Lake have had the honor of placing three of its citizens in the gubernatorial chair since the coming of statehood.

Ex-Mayor Ezra Thompson.

The citizens of Salt Lake City have reason to point with appreciation and pride to the grand achievements in the upbuilding of a city and commonwealth which have been accomplished here. But while we gaze upon and admire the visible transformations wrought by a thrifty and industrious community, the men and women who have done the work are not to be overlooked, but now and then it becomes proper to point out some of its chief promoters that have exhibited philanthropic and public-spirited acts both in private and public life. Among those builders of the past and present, one to whom the executive administration of our city's welfare has thrice been entrusted, is Ezra Thompson, who stands prominent among those of the past, whose name has been handed down with the history of our city.

Mr. Thompson is a Salt Laker by birth, being born here on July 17, 1850. He complacently looks back to the time when he was a figure among his playmates on the school grounds and the busy incidents of his early manhood, the recollection of such matters being one that lingers long in a useful man's memory.

Referring to the career and achievements of Ezra Thompson, a tracing from his record evidences the fact that he is a man of western type that has left no opportunity pass without grasping hold with firmness and determination. Thus, in the zenith of his life his attention was drawn to the opening of the mines of Utah. Learning of the untold wealth to be found in our hills and mountains when its discovery came to the ears of the public, naturally young Thompson, who possesses a portion of that common desire to get rich quick if you can or by degrees if it takes time, lost no chance that seemed available. Next on the program was the question, where shall I strike the first blow in the ground that will yield a profitable return? It was not the old playground, but a new working one was looked for, and with this object in view he started out with a light load of experience as a newly fledged miner. Having read something of miners' lives and adventures and the ins and outs of miners' luck, he braced up with all his nerve strings at his command to tackle the rough and tumble trails of a miner's calling. Park City in those days was coming to the front as a producer of precious minerals, and it was there Mr. Thompson went to build his cabin and started his



Ezra Thompson

eventful career in mining operations. The situations in this camp as he found it was by no means attractive, as this ground has been known as not being a "poor man's camp," as attested by the attempts made by more experienced miners who have opened "holes in the ground" and left them, discouraged. Others again, who might have found fortunes here, did not venture long enough to have a good chance. Not so with Mr. Thompson. Here he concluded to turn the hills inside out till he found the pocket that held the metal. The absence of a railroad for transportation of ore was a great drawback, shipping of which had to be done by hauling the ore with teams. This gave him an opportunity to make sure-money at the start by ore-hauling and he was quick to make it, having a good supply of teams, showing his efficient management in all the details for successful operations in this line of business, which required a good deal of judgment. The first mining venture with which he was connected in an ownership way was the old Northland and Nevada which lay so near the Silver King as to eventually be absorbed by the latter company. From this time on, Mr. Thompson's mining operations have been a matter of continued success until this day, which finds him interested in substantial holdings of several famous bonanzas. It is needless to say that Mr. Thompson is not hoarding his fortune in a stocking or otherwise, as the various other enterprises in which he is engaged go to show, and not the smallest portion of his means has he invested in Salt Lake City, where he is heavily interested in a number of realty holdings of substantial character.

In the political arena it is on record that Mr. Thompson, while residing in Park City, took an active part, serving two terms in the City Council at that place. Upon returning to Salt Lake City he was urged by his many friends to enter the arena here, which he was very reluctant to do, but finely yielded and soon proved that he could be successful in politics as well as in business. He soon came into a popular swim, so to speak; with his qualification and many characteristics he was soon selected as the man wanted at the head of our municipal government; and he became a candidate for Mayor in the campaign of 1899, being elected on the 7th day of November following to that office. His efficiency and popularity while in office are best estimated by the fact that he succeeded himself at the expiration of his first term, and subsequently in 1905 was nominated and elected to a third term.

With this brief account of Mayor Thompson's career, he is herein enrolled among those of our citizens who have made and are making great names and living useful lives.



Helen M. Wells

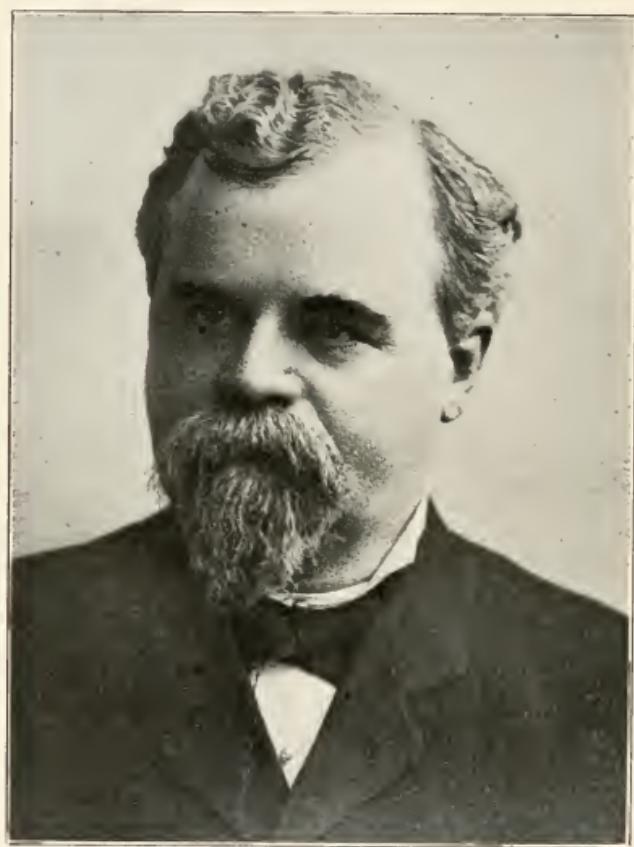
Ex-Governor Heber M. Wells.

In ex-Governor Heber M. Wells is found a true representative of the intellectual, progressive and upbuilding energies which characterize the people of our City and State as a whole. Born and raised in the City of Salt Lake, he and his native town have grown up together from infancy into full development, both full of life and vigor, both progressive and prosperous and each having an interest in the other. Most lasting and sacred ties bind them firmly and forever together. It is a period of nearly fifty years since the subject of this sketch began his career among his fellow beings, or to be exact, August 11, 1859 is the date of his advent.

The young Heber received the best educational training available in his days of study in Salt Lake City, proceeding from the rudimentary to the more advanced classes with gratifying rapidity and graduating at sixteen years of age from the Deseret University. Soon after he entered the services of the City as a deputy tax collector and from this time on in his career has filled positions in various departments of public life in which respect he has advanced until finally landing in the gubernatorial chair, to which he was elected in 1895, thereby becoming the first Governor of the State of Utah, a position which he held for two successive terms, from 1896 until 1905.

The passing events which so materially have changed and transformed the conditions of his birthplace from childhood to the present time, cannot fail to furnish his mind with a most vivid comprehension of how we are progressing and how far we have got. The private and public career of Gov. Wells is an open book for the citizens of Salt Lake, as well as the people of Utah at large. He is one of the sons of that sterling citizen and true patriot Daniel H. Wells, Attorney General of the provisional State of Deseret, and several times Mayor of Salt Lake; the mother being Martha Harris.

In financial affairs Governor Wells is largely interested in various enterprises and particularly in the prosperous banking house of which he is the managing head—the Utah Savings & Trust Company; while his legion of friends have no reluctance about telling you that his public career is by no means ended. The career of ex-Governor Wells in official capacity of public trust, which he has held for many years, has naturally also given him a prominence in social circles which by his integrity, courteous manners and social endearments have won for him the admiration and esteem of not only the host of his intimate friends, but every citizen of our community and state.



Arthur S. Thomas.

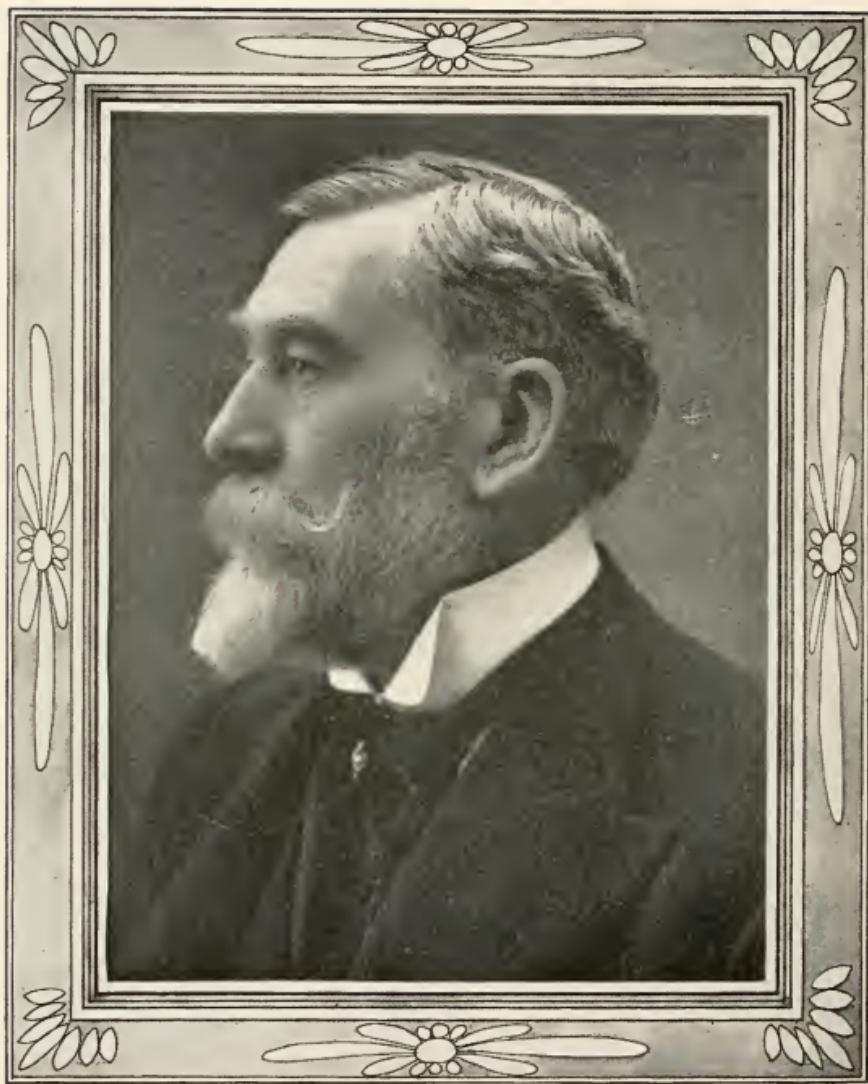
Ex-Governor Arthur L. Thomas.

Mr. Thomas was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1851. His parents removed to Pittsburg, Pa., in 1852, in which state his mother was born in 1825 at the Welsh settlement at Ebensburg, Cambria county. His father was born at Landore, Glamorganshire, Wales, in 1820. Mr. Thomas attended the Pittsburg public schools until he was about ten years of age and then was put to work in the Pennsylvania forge, on Second Ave., Pittsburg. At the age of eighteen he was appointed a clerk in the national House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., serving until April, 1879, when he was appointed by President Hayes as Secretary of Utah to succeed Levi P. Lucky, President Grant's private secretary, who resigned. He served as Secretary of Utah for a little over eight years, having been re-appointed by President Garfield in 1883. In December, 1886, he was appointed by President Cleveland a member of the Utah Commission to succeed ex-Senator Paddock of Nebraska, who resigned, serving until April, 1889, when he was appointed Governor of Utah by President Harrison, serving until April, 1893. He was appointed Postmaster at Salt Lake City, Utah, in January, 1898, by President McKinley and was re-appointed in 1902 by President Roosevelt and again re-appointed by him in 1906.

Governor Thomas has filled other public positions with credit and ability. He was supervisor of census in 1880 and in 1881 was appointed as special agent to collect statistics of the schools and churches of Utah and received from the Interior department a special letter of thanks for the manner in which the work was performed. In 1884 he was appointed a member of the commission to compile and revise the laws of Utah.

In all of his official career, Mr. Thomas has filled the various positions he has held with marked efficiency and ability, and with a devotion to duty that has earned for him the respect of the people he has so faithfully served.

While Governor of Utah, he approved the free public school law under which the schools of Salt Lake City and Utah have advanced to the front rank. This law was prepared by Prof. Benner and Mr. Collett, members of the Legislative council from Salt Lake and Tooele counties, and Mr. Thomas. One of his greatest achievements was the issuing of a call for the first irrigation congress which assembled in Salt Lake City, Utah, and which laid the foundation for the legislation which has since been adopted in aid of the development and settlement of the arid land of the west. Governor Thomas was the chairman of the commission which selected the plans and directed the construction of the first wing of the Agricultural College at Logan;



Yours truly
J.W. Cornish

of the board which erected the Reform School at Ogden; of the Commission which selected the plans and erected the new penitentiary buildings at Salt Lake City, Utah; and a member of other boards which have erected public buildings in Utah.

During his administration as Governor there occurred the greatest business development in the history of the territory and his administration is universally recognized as being one of the most important in the history of Utah. During his incumbency of the office as postmaster many valuable improvements have been made. Governor Thomas was the father of the rural free delivery system in the state and installed the first route at Murray, Utah. The growth of the Salt Lake City post office under his management has been phenomenal and the office is recognized today as one of the best in the country.

A more courteous, genial and kindly gentleman can not be found within the borders of our state. His long residence among us is a record of integrity and of the highest achievements for the general welfare, and he enjoys the esteem and appreciation of his fellow citizens, irrespective of party or creed.

In politics, Mr. Thomas is a staunch Republican and has always been loyal to his party without regard to personal interest. He has taken an active part in Utah political contests and has been chairman of many Republican State conventions, and has always been one of the leaders of his party. His career is one of which any man might be proud and it reflects credit and honor upon the State and himself.

W. S. McCornick.

In Mr. McCornick is found a typical representative of the progressive and enterprising business man of our country. For many years Mr. McCornick has been closely identified with nearly all the local interests and has been a signal factor in the growth of Salt Lake City. Here he staked his fortune and bravely met every ordeal that has passed over the community, of which he has been a vital part, during the time of his long residence here. In financial affairs, Mr. McCornick is a conservative, yet energetic and successful business man. In executive administration he is a power for accomplishment; in political affairs his influence is sought by all; on municipal questions his words and advice have great weight, especially as to execution. To enumerate the important and successful transactions made possible by his personality and to particularize the many positions filled by Mr.

McCormick, both in private and public affairs, which have aided the substantial development of our city and community, would require a chapter of itself. Sufficient to say that the history of Salt Lake City could not be written in a complete form without devoting a conspicuous chapter to the works he has performed in the interest of the common welfare. Hardly any industry or business undertaking of importance has reached profitable operation in our locality that Mr. McCormick, in a more or less degree, is not interested in and identified with. Engaging in unpretentious business venture in the early part of '70s his foresight has been such as to cause an unfailing growth through all the years since then until to-day he stands at the head of a number of prosperous business institutions, among which the McCormick & Co. banking house is in the lead, an institution having larger deposits than any other bank between Denver and San Francisco. Aside from this, Mr. McCormick is the president of the Utah National Bank, the Utah Savings & Trust Company, the Bank of Garfield and the Twin Falls Bank & Trust Co.; also director of several other banks, and corporations, of which are the Bell Telephone Co., the Utah & Idaho Sugar Co., the Raft River Land & Live Stock Co., the McCormick building, the Silver King Coalitioin Co., the Daly West Mining Co., the American Smelting & Refining Co., the Oregon Short Line R. R. Co., the Ontario Mining Co. and the Utah Light and Railway Co.

Thus, it will be seen that Mr. McCormick is one of our foremost financiers who stands as a representative of the foremost enterprising organizations which are pillars of our commonwealth.

In 1901 Mr. McCormick was a candidate before the Republican caucus of the fourth legislature for the position of United States senator, and was strongly supported. It was realized then, and has been fully sensed since, that no fitter name was presented. That he would make a representative in the upper house of congress whose work his constituents would have no reason to be dissatisfied with, is everywhere conceded; but the fortune of politics landed the prize elsewhere. His general popularity makes it clear that it is only a matter of time when the name of Mr. McCormick will be placed as high in the official representation of our State as it is now in the financial concerns of those institutions which have won and to-day deserve the unchanging confidence of the public.

Matthew H. Walker.

While the saying that environment is the school which will shape the destiny and career of the individual may be true, exceptions are often seen, where the individual by his own resources lifts himself above his surroundings and forces his way to grander objects than the surrounding conditions seemed to map out for him. Referring to the past and present of the subject of this sketch, a striking example will be found of the fact that unaided individual competition sometimes rewards its own merits.

Mr. M. H. Walker, one of Salt Lake's highly respected citizens, is a native of Yeadon, Yorkshire, England, where he was born January 16, 1845. While a lad of some four or five years, his parents removed to this country with their family, settling in St. Louis, where for two years they remained before coming on to Salt Lake, with a band of hardy pioneers of those days. After experiencing the many hardships with which the venturesome settlers were forced to become familiar, the family arrived in this valley in the year 1852. There were four sons in the family, Matthew being the junior of his brothers. That they were endowed with more than the average ambition, perseverance and determination has been evidenced by the achievements which they afterwards aided in bringing about in the transformation of a desert wilderness to the prosperous commonwealth we now enjoy.

Schools and opportunities for education in those early days, at the time of his school age, were limited, and on this account young Walker's scholarship never furnished him a diploma or graduating certificate; nevertheless, from that great teacher, experience, he has acquired a knowledge of men and affairs equaled by few who have had advantages thrust upon them. In the career of Mr. Walker, from his youth to the ripe age of manhood, he has made a most exemplary and gratifying record both as individual and business man, that reflects honor and credit upon his descendants as well as the entire community with which he has ever been associated.

Walker Brothers is the familiar name of a firm which for half a century has been one of the most popular and well known establishments in our state and country. This name represents not only one of our leading mercantile institutions, but a banking house, mining industry, and many other enterprises which this firm is interested in.



Matthew R. Walker

To delve into the details of the achievements accomplished by Walker Brothers would require a volume in itself; sufficient to say, no firm or business house has earned more respect and esteem from an appreciative community. Mr. M. H. Walker was admitted to full partnership with his older brothers soon after their ventures into mercantile business in this city in the early days, when importation and exportation were carried on by ox train, and since then he has been an ardent student of the mercantile business from the ground up; and it is from such successful business operations and experience that his business ability has been developed. He is the sole surviving representative of this great firm and has manifested great capacity in the inauguration of his concerns, which give employment to hundreds of men; and by the association of his name with all matters tending to the moral and material advancement of the community the name of Matthew H. Walker individually and in conjunction with the firm of Walker Brothers has become one of the pillars which have so materially given support in the up-building of the commonwealth. As a man, the natural disposition and affections of Mr. Walker are typical in character of a true citizen, genial and courteous to all he meets and ready with an open hand to aid the worthy and less fortunate, which his sympathetic heart so often has prompted to, deeds that will be accounted for where the books of "good work done" shall be opened and rewards measured out.

It may also be fitting to point to the active part and warm interest of Mr. Walker, towards the Young Men's Christian association, with which commendable institution he has been identified as one of its directors since its organization in this city, and his liberal and generous donations at several times, which have materially aided the accomplishment and maintenance of its new and permanent home.



Saikh Newhouse

Samuel Newhouse.

In evidencing faith in our City and State by work, Mr. Newhouse has taken a prominent lead. This gentleman, who is so well known in every quarter of the financial world and whose business interests stretch out not only to different parts of our country, but also across the ocean, has given more than a passing glance at the promising aspect of Salt Lake City. Heavily interested as he is in various concerns of business, and particularly in mining pursuits, from which he has achieved a vast fortune in this and other States, notwithstanding his extensive travels to various quarters of the globe, he has found no place more satisfactory to him for making permanent and substantial investment than here. This city has been selected by him as the most promising in the country. In this respect Mr. Newhouse has added to his account not only the interest from his own capital, but also that of other pushing and enterprising men. Among the numerous investments made by Mr. Newhouse in Salt Lake City are his two business blocks each of eleven stories, at a cost running into a million dollars apiece; also real estate purchased in the heart of our business quarter for erection of other structures of similar dimensions, for which plans and architectural designs are being prepared. His late investment—the purchase of Popperton Plat in the northeast part of the city—furnishes an additional guarantee that this section of the valley will be transformed into a most beautiful suburb to the city, as Mr. Newhouse has taken special interest to have every modern improvement made in regard to residences and the arrangement of the ground to be of the finest design. The plat embraces 140 acres of land and is reached by the street cars in a fifteen minutes ride.

The realty holdings of Mr. Newhouse in Salt Lake City, as already referred to, reach a distance of eight miles in street frontage of his residence properties, while his business properties, have a street frontage of three-quarters of a mile or 3,960 feet, which is situated in the heart of the business district. The adventures and experience of Mr. Newhouse are most remarkable and interesting. A few brief accounts of his eventful life and successful business operations, which have been traced from his record, are here presented.

Samuel Newhouse was born in New York City, October 14th, 1853. While in his early childhood his family moved to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and later to Wilksbarre, Pennsylvania. Here the young Samuel spent his boyhood days and received his first education in public schools, which was later continued in schools at Philadelphia, where he studied law and was admitted to the

bar at Wilkesbarre. In that city he held a position as court clerk of all the county courts. In 1879 he came west and located at Leadville, Colorado. Here he engaged in the banking and brokerage business, and later organized and conducted a transportation company, which in the absence of railroad transportation in those days, proved very lucrative. Leadville in those times was by no means the most peaceable and easy going place to be selected for quiet and gentle living, which the history of this rough and tumble mining camp of early days has well established. It did not matter about a man's size, so long as he never showed the white feather, and so long as he made it his business to mind nobody else's business. These qualities young Newhouse had in abundance.

Seemingly any other employment would have been better for a slender young "tenderfoot" than assuming responsibility for a score or so of rough teamsters, but Newhouse had come West with the determination of tackling big things and he was not to be frightened at the outset.

In those days there were no railroads to Leadville and all supplies were "packed" over the rough mountain trails from Denver. The men who were engaged in the business of freighting were rough-and-ready fellows, who deemed it a day wasted if ever they wrapped up in their blankets without at least one fight to their credit. But it was not long before young Newhouse had the respect of every man on the trail. They soon found that the Pennsylvania lad was a born leader of men, while in the matter of rough and tumble fighting he was a veritable wildcat. It is said that one half-breed teamster, who was particularly obnoxious, was so thoroughly "trimmed" by Newhouse, in a battle that lasted over an hour, that he delayed not in abdicating as the bully of the pack train and never reappeared in Colorado as long as his conqueror remained on the Leadville trail.

It was not long until young Newhouse turned his attention to mining, however. He had made a little money at freighting, and this he invested in San Juan properties in the vicinity of Ouray. Some of these claims paid fairly well, and he picked up others throughout Colorado. He was looking for something better, however—something that would be his "strike"—and it was not long until he found it. He heard of some claims in the vicinity of Bingham, Utah, that promised well, but were tied up in peculiar fashion. There were three holders of about 200 acres of mining property. Each one of the contestants claimed everything, and none could prove absolute ownership. A little development work was done, but so jealous were the contestants that no real mining could be done without bringing on injunction

suits and a flood of litigation. The property seemed hopelessly tied up, but young Newhouse went to work and finally got all the contestants to sell out to him. According to expert opinion the property, which was named the Highland Boy, promised well as a low-grade gold. Accordingly a cyanide plant was put up on the property before any development work was done by the new owner. But after a shaft had been sunk and a few drifts and cross-cuts made the miners opened up a phenomenally rich vein of copper ore. It was at a time when copper was on the upgrade in the market. Few such rich copper veins as that in the Highland Boy are in existence, and soon Newhouse was literally rolling in wealth.

This investment and mining operation of Mr. Newhouse was but a starting point of his future developments in the mining and business transactions which came to pass. Briefly, it can be referred to other of his engineering schemes of great magnitude in undertaking, and the keen and well calculated judgement in which his business operations have resulted in bringing about the fortunes which today are at his command and with his many adventures has placed him to be the "Cecil Rhodes of the West."

After his Highland Boy mine was running under good management Newhouse turned his attention to other enterprises. He had ample capital of his own now, but he was looking at larger fields. Consequently he went to London and in a short time had interested much of British capital in his Newhouse tunnel scheme, which is still the talk of mining circles in the West. This tunnel is being cut through Seaton mountain, from the mining camp of Idaho Springs, Colo. On this mountain and on adjacent hills are over 2,000 mines, only a small percentage of which can be worked under present conditions on account of the difficulty of competing with the water that floods the shafts. Mr. Newhouse figured that if a great tunnel could be cut through those veins the mines could be drained and the ore could be shipped by gravity instead of being lifted out of the shafts in the old, expensive way. It was also figured that when the tunnel had penetrated the mountains it could be used as a railroad connection between Idaho Springs and Central City, a cutoff of several miles. It required enormous capital to float this enterprise, but Mr. Newhouse stayed abroad until he had secured pledges that would guarantee the successful completion of the work. The great tunnel was started in 1891 and today it is nearly through the mountain. Only the stockholders know how many rich veins of ore it has cut, but recently a single strike was made which is said to be rich enough to make certain the repayment of all invested capital.

But while he was engineering his tunnel project, which is probably the most gigantic mining operation ever carried out in

the United States, Mr. Newhouse was not letting other opportunities slip by. He sold a half interest in one of his Utah mines to the Standard Oil people for \$6,000,000, and some of his valuable properties in Colorado he has disposed of at not less advantageous figures. But estimates of his wealth are at the same time apt to be misleading, because of the man's feverish activity. Money in his hands does not remain idle long enough to be counted. If he makes a million in a mining scheme he stows it away in a real estate venture or some other plan, thus making it difficult to tell what his fortune really amounts to.

Among his numerous real estate transactions which are known to be of great and conspicuous character in consideration of investment and object of his design and purpose, one of these in particular may serve of interest to mention which made our eastern magnates to gaze in amazement at what was up in the capital of New York.

Newhouse owns valuable properties in nearly every mining state in the country. Occasionally he goes to New York, London or some other center of finance, and floats a new enterprise which has taken shape in his fertile brain. On one of these trips a few years ago he came to the conclusion that the celebrated "Flatiron" at the juncture of Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, in the heart of the business district of New York, would make a profitable investment for a few idle millions. Accordingly New York real estate men were surprised one morning to learn that the "flatiron" belonged to young Newhouse. A few months later the property was sold at an advance that was remarkable even for New York. The "flatiron" deal is only one of the minor incidents in the life of the young Western mining king, however. As a business proposition it is a bagatelle to some of the schemes he has carried through to success in the West —schemes that other mining men have laughed at as impracticable, but which have proved successful and which have given the name of Newhouse its potency in every mining state in the Union.

The philanthropic character of Mr. Newhouse is manifested in his many charitable and public spirited transactions, and in this line his hand has been reached out in the interests of our young people who need an uplifting hand. For this he has provided institutions where they can find a home and paternal care with every opportunity to improve and better themselves and become useful citizens to the State and the community. This is a very brief statement of what could be said regarding what our city and society are receiving from the hands of Mr. Newhouse, which goes to show his heart and soul are for the upbuilding of the Greater Salt Lake.

David Keith.

When toil, energy and perseverance are guided by intelligence and experience, invariably the result is a finished accomplishment. This vital gift in man, whether possessed by nature or acquired during the journey of life, forms the essential power in promoting great enterprises, in performing noble acts and admired examples of achievement. That they have been invested in Mr. Keith's nature is fully manifested in the past of his career. He has climbed the ladder of attainment and unfurled the ensign of prosperity, in the field of human endeavor, for others to follow his trails to success. From the first step to the top he has gradually reached the point where ambitious toil demands and receives its rewards.

It is but fitting to extract from his record a few items which stand to his honor and credit as a representative citizen of our community, as well as an ideal type of our promotive and progressive business man. There is no account that Mr. Keith came into this sphere of existence with a silver spoon in his mouth, as the old saying goes; on the contrary, like most of humanity, his advent had no special notoriety marking it. What should fall to his lot in this world only the future could tell. The expression of his countenance reveals a store of human strength and comprehension, while it hides the toils, struggles and endurance encountered to reach a victory over the great odds that defeat the man who strives for success and prominence, but lacks the genius and grasp for their accomplishment. At the outset of his career, in the primary school of experience, he was compelled to pay his tuition by manual struggle at such taxation as his tutor fixed.

David Keith was born May 27, 1847, at Mabou, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. After leaving school at the age of 14, in order to assist in support of his family, he went to work in the gold mines of that place. From that time on he followed the pursuit of mining. After five years toil he ventured forth to California to try his fortune there. After a short stay in San Francisco he went to Virginia City, Nevada. The Comstock in those days was the greatest precious metal producer in the world, and untold wealth was being taken from its deposits. Mr. Keith found no difficulty in securing employment. His early training in Nova Scotia stood him well in hand, and being of temperate and industrious habits he soon won advancement. During the sixteen years of his employment in the Comstock he earned a name and record among the mining fraternity that soon brought him to the front rank among the professional miners, and he was given charge of much important work.



David Keith

In 1883 he left that section for Park City, Utah, where fame had preceded him. First he became foreman in Ontario No. 3 mine, which position he held for eight years. In company with Thomas Kearns and others he secured a lease on the Mayflower, which practically was the first operation in which Mr. Keith was interested on his own account. His mining interest and progress from this time on secured to him into prosperity and fortune.

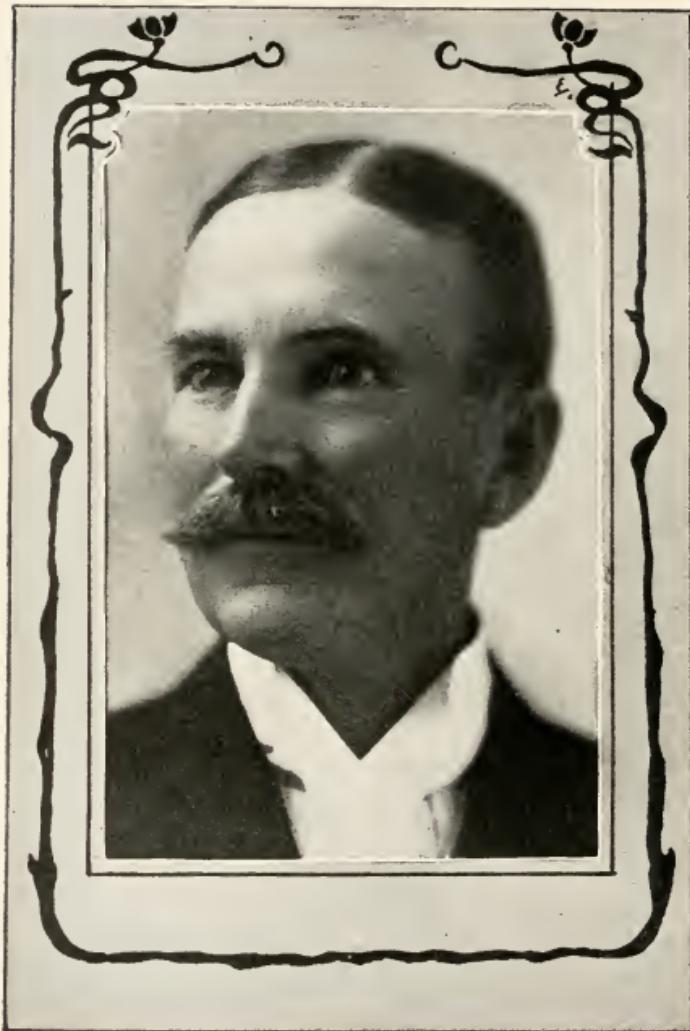
The Silver King, which Mr. Keith, Thomas Kearns and many others became interested in, proved to be a bonanza from which millions of wealth have been extracted.

About ten years ago Mr. Keith removed to Salt Lake City, where he has since made his abode. He erected one of the most beautiful and imposing homes in the state, being situated in the choicest residence portion of the city. His investments in valuable real estate holdings in various parts of the business and residence portions of the city foot up to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The erection of some of the most substantial business blocks to be seen on our streets, evidence his faith and work in the up-building of our city.

Mr. Keith's realty holdings in Salt Lake are very extensive and his capital is behind many business enterprises. His master effort, however, in the mercantile line was in the exploitation of the Keith-O'Brien Company store on Main street, an institution from which he has recently retired, having disposed of his interests to D. F. Walker, and in turn purchased the D. F. Walker building and other properties in this city.

Numerous are the acts and deeds which Mr. Keith has performed in the interest of his fellowmen and the community at large. He is a man of sterling qualities, big-hearted, and as such full of charitable aid to the needy. Having traversed the rocky road of hard fortune, he realizes the lot of the less fortunate and always shows his sympathetic hand to the worthy. He is a philanthropist of whom the entire community feels proud.

There is no pomp about the operations of Mr. Keith, and while he is one of Utah's most aggressive and public spirited citizens, he has shunned any semblance of notoriety or political ferment, being content with doing all in his power to further the interests of the state and the people.



Yours very truly
Wm Halloran

W. J. Halloran.

Mr. Halloran is another of our prominent citizens who is a conspicuous figure in the financial and social circles of the community. In his business pursuits he has demonstrated what can be accomplished by perserverance, energy and push. From a small and humble start in business, his active and close attention to the business in the realty market of our city, which he ventured into twenty-three years ago, has resulted a financial success, by which line he has been drawn into prominence among our foremost business men. In him the Greater Salt Lake finds its echo whenever this key-note is sounded. To this end Mr. Halloran has contributed his quota to the present time, and is taking a deep interest in every undertaking that goes toward the upbuilding and general advancement of our city. In our social organizations he is a prominent member and in the Commercial Club—a body of public officials, capitalists and prominent business men, Mr. Halloran has received the distinction and honor of being thrice elected president.

When Ezra Thompson gave in his resignation as City Mayor and it became the duty of the City Council to elect a successor for the remainder of the term, Mr. Halloran was among the first for the choice, and in the scramble in which a number of our favored citizens were advocated, Mr. Halloran would have drawn the lucky number had he not at first declined the position, which finally went to Hon. J. S. Bransford, the present Mayor.

William J. Halloran was born on November 25, 1860, at Detroit, Michigan. Here he received his education in the public schools, and remained at his home in Michigan until 1880, when the great mining excitement in Leadville, Colorado, attracted the young man's attention to investigate the opportunities in the west. Hence, he made up his baggage and soon found his way to the noted mining camp of Leadville. Here he engaged in mercantile business until 1887. When Salt Lake City became a drawing card with its real estate excitement and many other inducements of promising opportunities, Mr. Halloran did not let such good news go by without attention to find the facts, and it was not long before one more was counted to our population.

On his arrival to Salt Lake, Mr. Halloran soon became convinced that he had reached the right place where opportunities would give him a chance to make a mark. He soon ventured into real estate transaetions and opened up an office, which, from that date, has remained open for business, which gradually increased into conspicuous proportions, through his square dealings and attentive management. Besides the achievements accomplished by Mr. Halloran since making his abode in our community, as

already referred to, he has shown his business capacity in many directions, and his name has been connected with several of our prominent business institutions, of which may be mentioned that he is a director of the Utah Savings and Trust Company, and one of the organizers of the Merchants' Bank of Salt Lake City, of which bank he is its president. This with several other local enterprises with which he is interested is a splendid showing of the young man's genius and grasp of the situation where opportunities lay at their door.

It is needless to say that with Mr. Halloran's ambition, integrity and keen judgment a still more promising future will be reached before the zenith of his career can be recorded to a finish. For men of such characteristics and example as shown by Mr. Halloran, our community extends its best wishes and appreciation for a continuance of their progress and advancements, which add an interest to our city and state.

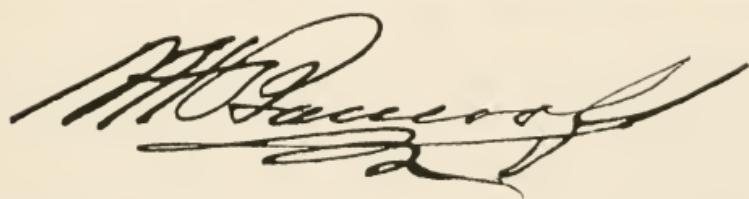
W. H. Bancroft.

It is a well known fact that the community of Salt Lake City is well represented in citizens of lofty characteristics. With pride we point to its legion of representatives of the various phases of social, domestic, or public affairs to which they have added luster by their achievements.

The subject of this sketch, who for the past quarter of a century has been identified with the growth and progress of our City, is one of our representative citizens who is too well known to need eulogy or note to brighten the record of his achievements already accomplished. Mr. Bancroft's occupation and attention have been an unbroken journey, from his early youth, with the railroads, climbing the ladder from the first step until successfully reaching the top. He has demonstrated not only perseverance and confidence, but earned a record, which in the annals of railroads, gives him a conspicuous and most gratifying position.

Beginning his railroad experience in his youth, Mr. Bancroft's first engagement was with the Michigan Southern railway, where his first employment was a telegraph operator; since then step by step he has advanced to responsible positions which he has held with the following roads: The Erie, the Kansas Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the St. Louis, St. Lawrence & Western, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Denver & Rio Grande Western, Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line, Southern Pacific and San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake.

It would be difficult to find a man more familiar with railroad operation and the various details of the different depart-



M. L. Baucroft

ments. It is said that he knows every foot of the roads which he has in his charge. It was in 1883 that Mr. Bancroft came to Salt Lake, where he has resided ever since. In official positions he represents the Oregon Short Line as vice president and general manager; also general manager of the Southern Pacific lines east of Sparks, and first vice president of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake, and president of the Utah Light & Railway company. Thus, it will be seen that he represents a combination of capital and co-operative organization which in influence and power is one of the most important factors in the general welfare of our city and state. While constructing large improvements on their own concerns they have likewise at the same time improved and advanced the general interest and advancement.

William Hazard Bancroft was born at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, October 20, 1840. That he has made good use of his years, and achieved a record of honor for himself need no argument. His faithful service in the interest of his employers and the public have been a record of continuous advancement. His personal character and disposition are all that could be desired.

In his official capacity as railroad manager, his unexcelled qualifications tend to show that he must have come into this world with a railroad on his mind; as it is, it is his one great interest that receives his closest attention, the result being a record of successful achievement well known far and wide.

Irving A. Benton.

It is a matter of pleasure to refer to the various achievements accomplished by our citizens who stand in the lead among their fellowmen in the common interest of upbuilding and promoting the grand aim of our social, domestic and political interest.

Among our prominent citizens, who have been identified with our city and society at large and given their aid in moving the great wheel of progress and advancement, that is now turning its mighty forces into every channel of social life for the culmination of a grander and greater end of our social affairs of upbuilding our city and state, is Mr. Irving A. Benton, the subject of this sketch. He was born in New Haven, Conn., on the 10th day of December, 1847, and has resided in Utah since 1881, having for fully a quarter of a century been identified in various ways with the growth and advancement of our city and state.

Since his arrival in Utah, which came by promotion to the position of agent of the Union Pacific at Ogden in 1881, Mr.



Drury A. Denton

Benton has, during the greatest part of his time, given his service to railroading, in which capacity he has been connected with the Denver & Rio Grande, with which company he is still engaged in the position of general agent of the passenger department, which he was appointed the head officer of in 1903. Not only has Mr. Benton shown his efficiency and capability in the direction of railroad affairs, but also in other affairs of trust and responsibility has he proven himself possessed of qualifications which by integrity and fidelity have earned for him great credit and appreciation in the office of postmaster for Salt Lake City in 1890; also as United States marshal for the territory of Utah in 1892-93, which appointment he received without solicitation on his own part.

The record of Mr. Benton in the various offices and positions he has held in Utah and other parts of the Union has been one of the fullest success and greatest honor which he has achieved by his integrity, efficiency and the faithful performance of duty.

Mr. Benton's disposition is in all respects that of a gentleman of a noble type, sociable, kind-hearted and sympathetic in nature. In his political leaning, he is a staunch Republican, in which he has not changed since the first inception of that party's principles. Having made our city his home and taking an active interest with others in promoting social, political, and general advancements, it is but natural that Mr. Benton in reviewing the past events looks with pleasure on our present situation and cherish the anticipation of a still greater future for Salt Lake City and Utah in general.

George W. Bartch.

From a farm to the supreme bench is the career of the subject of this sketch. Among Salt Lake's and Utah's honored citizens none stands more prominent and respected in the professional and social circles of our community than Hon. George W. Bartch, who hails from the "Keystone" state, having been born in Du-shore, March 15, 1849. His eventful career can only be briefly stated, although full of episodes and interesting examples of man's achievement through energy and ambition. He spent the early years of his life on a farm, his time being divided between the duties of most boys of his time and attendance in the public schools. At the age of eight, young Bartch was left an orphan and the success which he achieved while yet a young man in his native state and the honors which have since been conferred upon him are the results and reward of a studious and ambitious nature. At the age of seventeen he commenced to teach, thereby acquiring funds necessary for the continuance of his studies. He attended and graduated from the state normal school at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, in the class of '71. Not content with a mere diploma from a normal school, he continued his studies at that institution of learning for a number of years, finally receiving the degree of M. S. from his alma mater. For ten years after receiving his diploma, Mr. Bartch was engaged in educational work in his native state. After leaving the schools Prof. Bartch was admitted to the bar as a practitioner in 1884, at Bloomsburg, Pa., where he met with immediate and gratifying success. In 1871 he was united in marriage to Miss Amanda A. Guild, an accomplished young lady of exceptional attainments. In 1886 he located in Canon City, Colo., where he acquired an extensive law practice in that, and adjoining counties. In 1888 he removed to Salt Lake City, where he still resides. During the time he has held public office both under the territory and state of Utah, having filled the office of probate judge for Salt Lake county with great efficiency and honor. He continued in that office until appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the territory. In 1895 he was elected a member of the state supreme court and was chief justice during 1899 and 1900. In the latter year he was re-elected to succeed himself for a six-year term, but resigned from office as chief justice in July, 1906.

In referring to some of the achievements accomplished by him while in public office, it can be mentioned to his credit that the selection of the building spot and the final erection of our present joint city and county building was the act of Judge Bartch, while he was the probate judge of Salt Lake county, notwithstanding a five-story building had previously been planned and

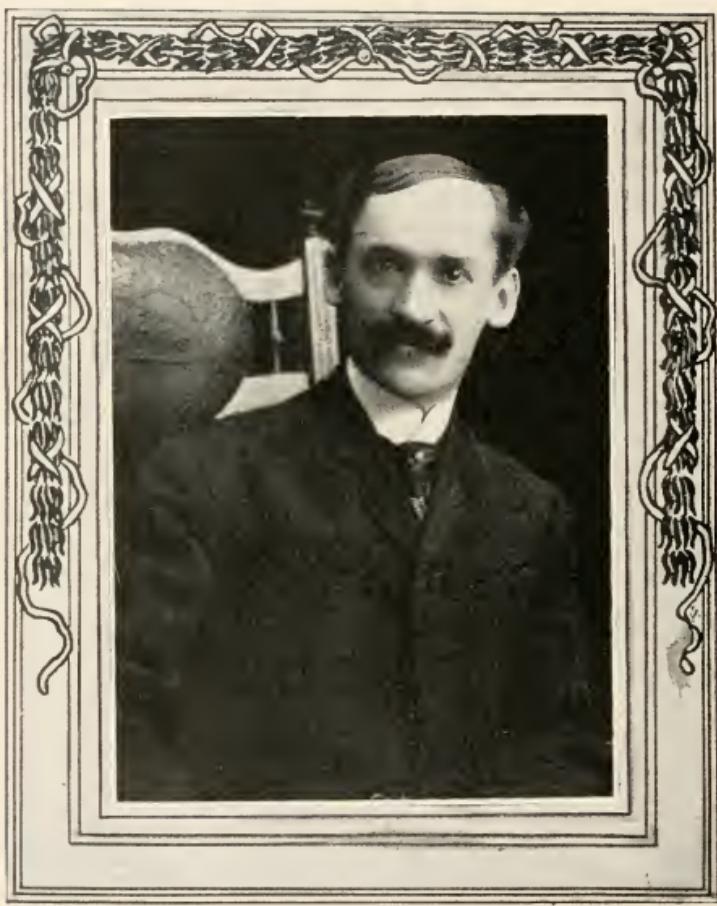


G.W. Bartsch

the foundation started on a comparatively small corner lot for this purpose, where the Young Men's Christian association has since made its home. This change was indeed an important one, as it has since been demonstrated, and was, as stated, effected by the keen and decisive move of Judge Bartch, which at the time received much opposition, but it was finally determined to erect the building on its present site, where it stands as an ornament to the city in the center of a ten-acre park of a most beautifully laid out garden. This conclusion was reached by the city council on a resolution introduced by Councilman W. H. H. Spafford at their regular session held on March 13, 1891, which was concurred in by the county court. Judge Bartch was appointed to prepare the instrument which consummated final agreement between the city and county of Salt Lake, to proceed with the erection of the joint building, which was finally completed on December 28, 1894. It shows the good judgment as well as keen calculation on the part of its promoters. The change necessitated an entirely new design of the proposed structure, and Judge Bartch took an active part even as to the plan of furnishing the building with heat and light conducted from a power house through an underground tunnel 600 feet in length, which was the first undertaking of this nature made in our state, and was planned as a safeguard against danger or accident to the building and is also a credit to Judge Bartch's judgment in practical affairs.

In Judge Bartch is embodied every characteristic which belongs to a high-minded man. His association in political, social and domestic affairs has been of a most exemplary character. His public and private career is known to be without blemish. In the interest of upbuilding our city and community he has taken an active part. In an official capacity his influence has been for peace and harmony, based upon a high regard for the rights of others.

Since his retirement from public affairs, Judge Bartch has returned to the practice of law, and now has a well established, lucrative practice which reaches to many parts of our country.



J. M. Donald

J. G. McDonald.

Among Salt Lake's prominent citizens who have earned a name for integrity, energy, and progressiveness, the name of James G. McDonald is conspicuous. It is one of those that the entire community looks upon with the highest regard and esteem. It is not our intention to here enumerate the many qualifications and merits which are found in the composition of Mr. McDonald, both as to his private and public career, but only to briefly point to a few of the activities which characterize him.

Mr. McDonald, by virtue of his birth and birthplace, possesses an inherited right to call Salt Lake his City; and that he appreciates this point, his various works and achievements in the public interest amply attest. The pride he takes in his City as shown in the past by his achievements is only a partial evidence of the loyalty and activity of the heart that beats within his breast, where his sentiments might be read in these words if visible—"My City, my home."

In no community is a citizen's qualifications and qualities more quickly observed and rated than among the citizens of Salt Lake, and by reason thereof it follows that Mr. McDonald has been made conspicuous in our state and local affairs.

For a number of years he has been president of the Utah State Fair Association, one of our most important institutions, and which office he is filling at the present time. In the Commercial Club, one of our prominent organized societies, which is elsewhere mentioned at length, Mr. McDonald was the vice-president and member of the board of governors. To him belongs the credit of having promoted the establishment of the Salt Lake Real Estate Association and the State Fair-Association, our Chamber of Commerce, by means of which some of Salt Lake's as well as Utah's leading organizations are firmly associated in the work of uniting the welfare of the City and State under one roof, it might be said, for the convenience of the public and especially visitors, who number many thousands annually. At this bureau of information, they can learn of matters concerning our common interests, of our industries and commerce, natural resources, and the general inducements to home-seekers and investors, as well as health and pleasure seekers, who here seek a temporary refuge which we have to offer, information being always fully and obligingly given.

At the Chamber of Commerce are also officers and representatives of the Utah State Fair Association, the State Board of Horticulture, State Art Institute, Merchants & Manufacturers' association, the Salt Lake Real Estate association, the Salt Lake

Sight-Seeing car, together with all sorts of literature and exhibits of Utah's products, taken from her mineral, agricultural, horticultural and industrial fields of operation. Thus, the Chamber of Commerce is a great factor in the interests of our entire state, as well as to all visitors and comers to the city.

As a promoter of home manufacture and home industry, Mr. McDonald takes a front rank among the host of his associates in these directions in our locality. The Union Paper Box company, an established home enterprise which employs nearly half a hundred hands, was promoted and founded by him; but in the lead of all his enterprises and business ventures, the establishment of the J. G. McDonald Chocolate company is a monument of his energy, keen judgment, conception and construction. Taking into consideration the competition that has followed its trail from the starting point up to the present time, with the aim of impeding if not blockading its way, its success is something remarkable.

This establishment, of which Mr. McDonald is the president and manager, dates back to the year 1862, nearly fifty years ago, and it has during this period of time met a constant growth, while the highest reputation has been received for its standard products; thus Mr. McDonald has succeeded in building up an establishment that rivals any of the largest concerns in this line of business in the country.

Among the leading articles that they produce and which have found their way and become a staple article among confectioners, are McDonald's famous chocolates. These have an unparalleled sale in every state of the Union. Mr. McDonald's latest and greatest achievement, however, is the establishment of a cacao plant for the manufacture of soluble cocoa and chocolate. The magnitude of this undertaking and its future development is too great in its scope of interest and benefit to our city and state to be fully realized by the general public at this time as an idea of what is actually involved.

That Mr. McDonald has been determined to place a prime article before the public that would have no rival in superiority as to quality, flavor, and strength, is evidenced by the demand already created and the extensive territory of states where this high-grade cocoa is taking its lead among consumers and the trade in general, which is a surprise even to its own manufacturer.

The question of benefit which our City and State will derive from this new and grand enterprise of the McDonald Company is manifold in its nature, and above this, is the health and nutriment acquired by the use of this article. Its mission is to eventually supplant, by the use of this healthful drink, the injurious

use of tea and coffee. That this is an object worth attaining will surely be realized as the new and rising generation takes the place of the old and outgoing one, and in course of time will be fully demonstrated. As a home industry its success means a great saving, should it be an article for home consumption only, but the assurance already gained goes to show that Salt Lake is to become a distributing center from which the cocoa will be shipped to every quarter of this continent, thus not only saving to our own locality the hundreds and thousands of dollars which annually leave our state for importations of tea, coffee, cocoa, and other table drinks, which great sums will find a local circulation in a thousand ways and benefit our homes and families, but also will the capital saved on importations be of general benefit to the people direct or indirect; and as the outside trade demands increased quantities and exportations takes the place of importation, capital necessarily will roll into our state and remain here, which under present conditions is being sent to foreign nations from which this article, until now, is being imported, creating a yearly drainage of millions of dollars.

Thus a growing and prosperous institution has been built up and reached its success through the keen and perceptive management as well as the integrity and energy manifested by its head, the subject of this sketch.



H. Nelson

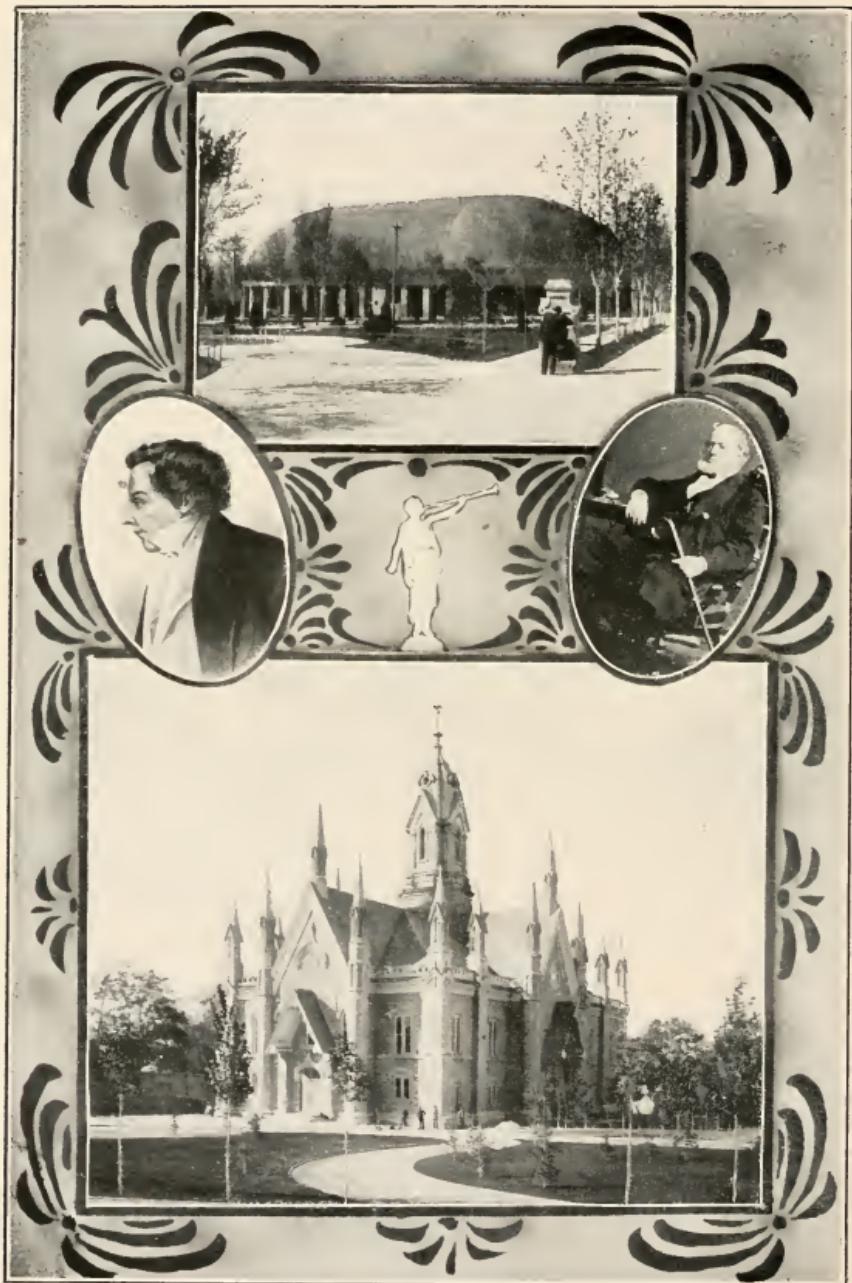
A. C. Nelson.**The Official Head of the State's Splendid School System.**

A conspicuous figure in the group of representative citizens which is pictured in preceding pages is that of the gentleman above named. No one holds a more responsible position, one in which more official concern to the people of the commonwealth is vested than his and none has discharged the duties more worthily or acceptably to all classes of our people. His first nomination to the position came at a time when the contest for it was very spirited, showing how earnest and careful those who take an active interest in our school affairs were; and the fact that Mr. Nelson's campaign was conducted without the usual accessories of a brass band, loud touting and prolific advertising made his success something more than a victory, it became a personal testimonial. Subsequent events showed how meritoriously it was bestowed, the record of his incumbency being so free from errors of any kind and so marked by incisive and executive action in all departments that renomination last year was the plainest matter of course long before his party's convention was held, while the fact that when the election returns were in he was shown to have led his ticket by a good margin showed to some extent the esteem in which he was held by many who were not of his party faith. Of course he does not let partisanship figure in the administration of his official duties nor in his personal friendships and associations; he is too broad and comprehensive for that. His regard is for the people of Utah and their offspring.

It was in 1900 that Mr. Nelson was elected to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Utah, and he has been the choice of the people at the succeeding elections for the same office, thus having thrice been elected to the head of our grand and progressive Public School System, each term of office being for four years. His present term began January 1st, 1909.

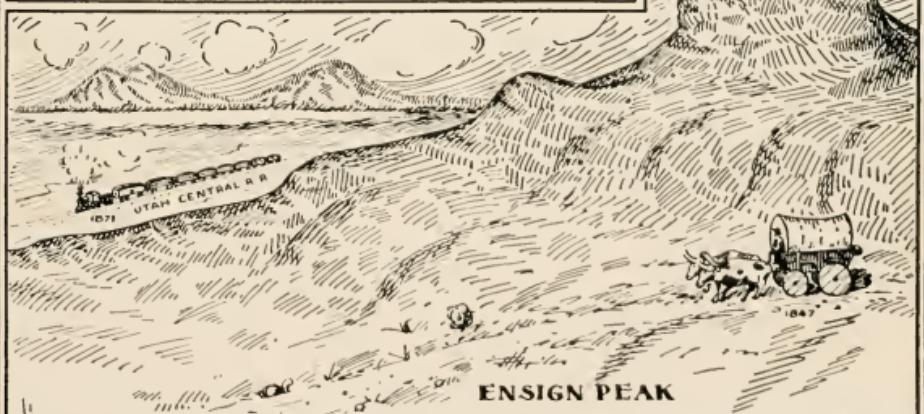
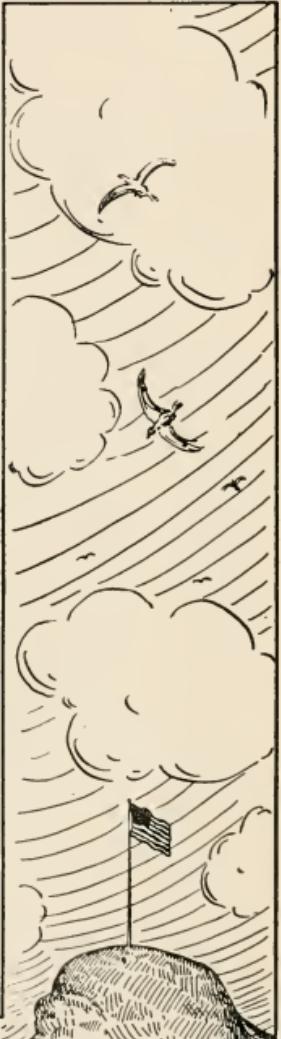
Mr. Nelson is a native of Utah, having been born at Ephraim, Sanpete county, on January 20, 1864, where he spent the greater part of his career, but living for a short time in Sevier county. Since his official career began, however, he has resided in Salt Lake City, where he is one of the foremost and best known citizens.

His executive and good judgment in the administration of his office has merited the approval and esteem of all who directly or indirectly are interested in our schools and educational work to which his untiring and closest attention has been given.



PLACES OF WORSHIP, UNDER THE SHADOW OF MORONI.

*A Chapter
on
UTAH'S
NATURAL
RESOURCES
INDUSTRIES
and
General
Progressiveness*





BRIGHAM YOUNG

Pioneer, Founder, and First Governor of Utah's Commonwealth

(This photo was taken on his
seventy-fifth birthday, June 1st, 1876
by C. W. Carter.)

Utah, The Inland Empire.

IT will be unnecessary to repeat in this chapter on Utah the history which in narrative has already been stated regarding the founding and settlement of the capitol of this state, at the beginning of this work, together with later years' developments and the general up-building of our commonwealth; hence, only that part of history which refers to the situations and conditions at the time the pioneers entered Utah may be cited for the general information of the interested reader.

Utah, when the Pioneers came, was "Eastern California" and California a province of Mexico with which the United States was at war. Unfurling to the breeze the stars and strips, these Mormon colonizers, as American citizens, took possession of the country, and after the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, by which in February, 1848, the land was ceded to our nation. They organized, pending congressional action upon their petition, a state government, that of "Deseret." It was in March, 1849, that the first civil government in the Rocky Mountains was thus established. Meantime, the surrounding region was explored and colonized, settlements being formed wherever water was found and means of subsistence available. The savage tribes were subdued or placated, arid lands were reclaimed by irrigation, forts and cities built, schools and factories founded, and the whole land made to hum with the wheels of industry.

The object of these chapters on Utah is to make plain to the reader the grand transformation of the waste and desolate regions of this state from its original condition as it was found by those heroic Pioneers on the memorable date of July 24, 1847, when the flag of our country was set by sturdy hands, at the top of Ensign Peak, overlooking the valley of the Great Salt Lake. This transformation of the country is a wonder to strangers and visitors, while history honors and credits the final results to the hands that achieved the accomplishments of the past as well as of the present day. "Utah as It Is" has been written, but "Utah as it Will Be" is yet to come, although the keen eyes of our days are steadily and thoughtfully predicting the future, and what is to be our state's destiny in history for achievements, discovery, developments and general statuses among her sister states of the Union. What she represents to-day is but her starting point for a long journey, as she has only been on her way the short space of about sixty years and of these only twelve years as a state. Notwithstanding her rough roads to travel and steep hills to climb, and knocks and pulls to hinder her progress, undaunted she moves onward, and neither sunset or thundering storms make her pause in her forward movement. While we are not permitted to go down to the bottom and unfold all her val-

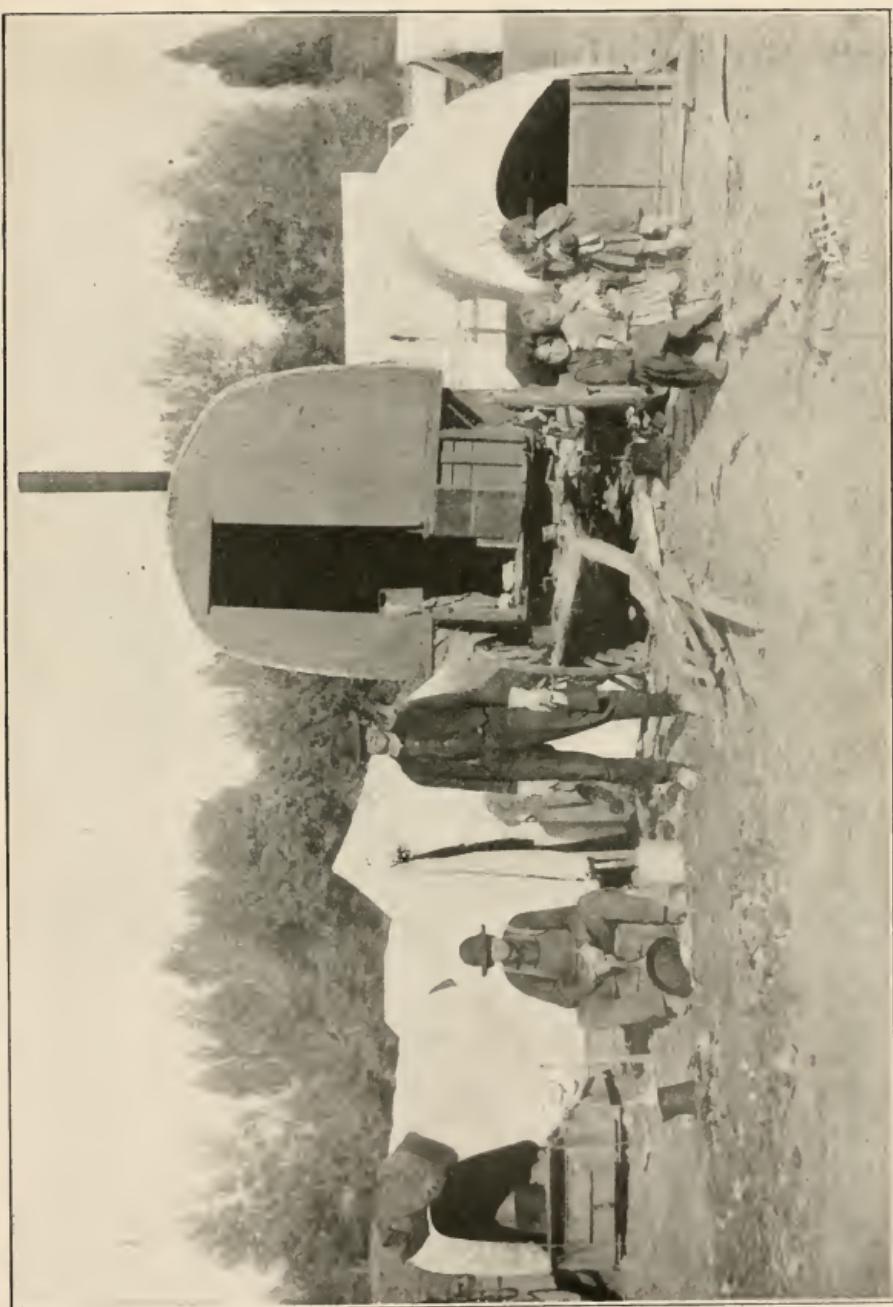
ables at once, imagination will tell us that we have not seen all that she possesses; that big as her possessions are, the greater part remain unseen and untold. Neither can we bespeak her coming achievements, but only refer to the already accomplished facts.

Review of Utah's Resources, Developments, Industry and Progressiveness.

The State of Utah covers 85,000 square miles of territory. It lies along the western slope of the Rocky mountains and is the natural center of a vast area which is rapidly coming to be recognized as the richest section of the Union in natural resources and potential development. It embraces within its borders every condition of climate from temperate to semi-tropical. It's altitude varies from 2500 to 13,500 feet above sea-level. Utah's population has grown since July 24, 1847, the advent of Pioneers, from 143 to 351,084, as shown by the last census. (It is near half a million now). Its development in every direction of industry and commerce along with the cultivation and improvements of the soil is a history full of remarkable achievements, notwithstanding the apparent impossibility of the realization as seen by the ordinary eye at the commencement; but the Pioneers' dream must to-day be told as a realization which shows the most skeptic that even the "seven wonders of the world" has been exceeded.

Our first attention will be given to showing Utah's production from its soil. In land area she has 54,353,920 acres, of which 1,745,625 acres are under cultivation. This comprises a total of 23,000 farms. Besides the land area there is a water area of 2,780 square miles (1,779,200 acres). Its largest body of water is the Great Salt Lake, covering an area of 2500 square miles. Of fresh-water lakes of considerable size the largest is Utah lake, with a surface area of 125 square miles. Within the area of cultivated surface Utah represents today an assessed valuation (1907) of \$161,608,356. Its state of cultivation is: 726,027 acres in agricultural products, and 28,091 acres in horticultural products. Statistics otherwise show \$22,262,400 in live stock; \$10,610,655 in manufacturing establishments; \$279,997,812 in real property; \$65,713.94 in gold and silver coin and bullion; \$108,000,000 in railroads and their equipments; \$20,188,955 in street railways and waterworks; \$4,098,514 in farm implements and machinery; \$94,280,115 in other miscellaneous sources.

VIEW OF OUR FARMERS' LIFE IN TEMPORARY QUARTERS



Agriculture.

Though agriculture is the leading industry of Utah, yet it is only in its infancy. Less than two per cent of the total area of the State is under cultivation. Even of these two per cent, a large portion is range land which has never been touched with the plow. There are in Utah millions of acres of undeveloped land of the first quality which can, by the application of scientific principles, be made to produce good farm crops. Utah's greatest resources lie in her undeveloped lands. From Utah soils were produced either directly or indirectly in 1907 \$53,500,000. The more or less improved farm area of the State is 1,745,625 acres, divided into 21,814 farms, making an average of 80 acres to each farm.

Soils.

The soils of Utah are among the richest in the world. They are, as a general rule, deep and uniform, so that with a little care, their fertility will last indefinitely. These soils under Utah's dry climate, form an ideal medium for plant growth. The plants receive a maximum amount of sunshine and a minimum amount of shade. The soils of the State, with judicious handling, have good texture and sufficient amounts of moisture, plant food, humus, heat, and air to produce excellent crops.

There are two systems of farming in Utah, (1) Irrigation Farming, and (2) Arid or Dry Farming.

Irrigation Farming.

Under irrigation, ideal conditions for the growth of plants may be secured. The moisture content of the soil (which is the most important factor in crop yield in the arid region) is under control, so that the farmer is placed beyond the vicissitudes of the weather. Utah has harnessed many of her mountain streams and rivers and either led them directly out on to the land by means of canals and ditches, or stored the water in reservoirs to be brought upon the land when the crops are in need of moisture. Many of the reservoirs and canals are owned and operated co-operatively. Some, however, are owned by companies formed either with home or eastern capital. These companies own large tracts of dry land for which they furnish permanent water for irrigation and then sell the land with water-right to prospective homeseekers at a nominal price. There are 351 canals in Utah capitalized at \$28,029,932. These canals irrigate 632,000 acres, the construction of which cost \$3,725,000, or an average of \$5.90 an acre. Maintenance costs annually \$179,000 or 30 cents for each acre.

Crops.

In the southern part of the state, grapes, peaches, figs, almonds, pomegranates, cotton, and tobacco grow luxuriantly. In the northern valleys, wheat, oats, barley, sugar beets, vegetables, apples, cherries, grapes, peaches, pears, apricots, plums, and berries thrive. In the central part of the state, cereals, vegetables, root crops, and fruits are successfully grown. Alfalfa or lucerne does well everywhere, and is one of the staple farm crops of the state, yielding three and four crops annually in southern Utah; two and three in the northern and two in the upland districts in the central portion of the state. Alfalfa seed is one of the money crops of the state. The average yield of wheat in Utah is 21.5 bushels per acre. This is 7.5 bushels above the average of other Western states.

Arid Farming.

Arid or dry farming, or farming without irrigation, is one of the coming branches of Western agriculture. It promises to become by far the most important of all the phases of agricultural development in the West. This is because of the vast area which can be made to "blossom as the rose" by the application of correct practices. Wheat is the principal arid farm crop and produces from 10 to 50 bushels per acre. Oats, barley, corn, fruits, and grasses are also grown with success. The Brome grass has never yet failed on the experimental farms of the state. It produces a large crop of hay as well as a large crop of seed and may be used with great success in feeding all classes of domestic animals. When it is considered that at least 20,000,000 acres of undeveloped land in Utah may be reclaimed by the methods of arid farming, it may be seen how vast are the possibilities of this branch of agriculture. The state is giving considerable aid to this industry by maintaining six experimental farms in various parts of the state where practical demonstrations of the best methods of growing crops are carried on.

Horticulture.

This is a rapidly growing industry. In 1907 there were 28,089 acres devoted to horticultural products. Numerous canning factories handle large quantities of tomatoes, peaches and other vegetables, and fruits.

The climate and soil conditions of Utah make the growing of highly colored fruits of excellent quality, a matter of common experience. Such apples as the Ben Davis, grown in Utah, are so delicious to the taste and eye that they are sold on the Eastern markets as Jonathan or other apples of recognized superior quality. Much of the land under irrigation is rapidly being converted into fruit farms, while the wheat and lucern are being driven out on the non-irrigated deserts.

Live Stock.

The value of the live stock of the state is about \$28,500,000. This value is distributed among 400,000 head of cattle, 120,000 horses and mules, 70,000 swine, 3,000,000 sheep, whose fleeces were last year valued at \$4,300,000; 2,000,000 poultry and 25,000 stands of bees producing 1,800,000 pounds of honey. The bees have the best natural pasture in the world, namely lucern, which makes an excellent quality of honey. The value of last year's products of butter, cheese and evaporated milk was \$1,400,000. Many of the cattle, horses and sheep graze upon the uncultivated land, while the better breeds are housed and fed on balanced rations.

The sheep and dairy industries especially are of importance in Utah. Two large milk condensaries are working at their maximum capacity to supply the needs of this and surrounding states. Other factories are in course of construction.

Government Reservoirs.

Under the reclamation act passed by Congress the U. S. Government loans money to the prospective occupants of the land at the rate of \$10.00 an acre, for the construction of reservoirs, canals, and ditches. The settlers have ten years in which to repay the loan and then become the owners of the land and water in fee simple, having only to bear the cost of maintenance. When all the reclamation projects planned by the government shall have been completed the cultivated area of Utah will be practically doubled. These projects include:

	Acres.
Strawberry Valley reservoir which will reclaim	50,000
Bear Lake reservoir which will reclaim	200,000
Utah Lake reservoir which will reclaim	50,000
Weber River reservoir which will reclaim	100,000

The Strawberry valley project includes a dam across the Strawberry valley, east of Utah valley, 350 feet long and 45 feet high, which will impound the waters of Strawberry river, forming an artificial lake covering ten square miles. The outlet will be through Spanish Fork canyon into Utah valley by means of a tunnel 20,000 feet through the mountain range. The cost will be about \$1,000,000. The land to be reclaimed lies in the midst of cultivated districts, but is unused on account of scarcity of water. It is highly productive, especially in sugar beets, fruits and grain. Watered land in the vicinity sells for \$100 and \$150 per acre. The tunnel is rapidly nearing completion.

The Bear Lake project involves the storage of all the surplus water of Bear river. Bear Lake, situated on the line between Utah and Idaho, flows by a natural outlet into Bear river. This outlet will be dammed and a canal from far up Bear river above the lake will divert the flood waters of the stream into the reser-

voir thus created. The project will cost \$15,000,000. Three states are interested, but the land to be reclaimed lies mainly in the northern part of Utah.

The third project is the Utah Lake enterprise. Thirty streams rush down from the Wasatch mountains and spread over 125 square miles of surface constituting Utah lake. Three-fourths of all this water is lost by evaporation and the remainder, flowing into the Jordan river, waters Salt Lake valley. The Jordan outlet is 11 feet higher than the bottom of the lake and the plan is to make an 11-foot cut so that the lake can be entirely drained in the summer and the water saved from evaporation. A dam will also be constructed to impound the spring water and enough



JIM BRIDGER

A noted trapper of Utah, who met Brigham Young and his first company of Pioneers in 1847, when he gave them his encouraging offer of \$1,000 for the first bushel of wheat they could raise from the soil of Utah.

water will be saved in this way to irrigate 50,000 acres in Salt Lake, Davis and Tooele counties.

The Weber River project is designed to bring under cultivation 100,000 acres. The Weber river is second in size only to the Bear. Its normal flow will be diverted by a short canal into Provo river and will be used to reclaim the broad stretches of fertile lands north of Lehi, Utah county, and in the southern portion of Salt Lake county. The spring high water will be controlled by a dam near Henefer, Summit county, from which a stream will be released during the irrigation season far greater than the Weber river during low water, and which will, in all probability, supply sufficient water for all purposes in Weber county.

Additional minor reservoir schemes are in view in the southern part of the state. A dam is planned across the Sevier river below Dover, which will form an immense reservoir and will open for occupation unlimited acres of land near Deseret and Leamington. The fruition of the entire reclamation program will double the irrigated agricultural area of Utah and will afford excellent opportunities for homeseekers.

Utah's Growth in Sweetness.

What figures show for the past seventeen years in sugar production:

UTAH-IDAHO & AMALGAMATED SUGAR COMPANY		TONS OF BEETS CONSUMED
	ANNUAL PRODUCTS IN POUNDS	
1891	1,112,000	9,860
1892	1,375,660	9,916
1893	4,109,555	26,800
1894	5,492,592	28,168
1895	7,030,000	33,150
1896	9,150,000	38,500
1897	8,766,700	43,111
1898	9,999,050	52,625
1899	16,385,875	60,423
1900	17,500,000	78,320
1901	22,200,000	88,900
1902	24,200,000	96,910
1903	50,000,000	200,000
1904	60,000,000	240,000
1905	100,000,000	400,000
1906	142,000,000	560,000
1907	165,700,000	591,940

Utah-Idaho Sweet Production for 1908.

Beet sugar made in Utah and Idaho in 1908, lbs.	180,000,000
Retail value at 6 cents per pound	\$10,800,000
Amount paid farmers for beets	3,000,000
Amount paid out in wages	1,000,000
Money brought into the State for sugar	5,000,000
Amount paid railroads for freight	1,000,000
Tons of coal consumed in factories	100,000
Tons of lime rock consumed in factories	60,000
Money paid out in sugar stock dividends	750,000
Capital invested in plants	11,000,000

On the above table will be observed that Lehi factory was the only plant from 1891 to 1899, when other factories established, commenced operation which at present is ten in numbers, viz., Lehi, Ogden, Logan, Lewiston, Garland, Sugar City, Idaho Falls, Blackfoot and Nampa, which has been established with a capitalization of over \$16,000,000. Value of sugar production for 1907 at the rate of \$5.00 per 100 lbs., such gives a total of \$8,285,000. More than \$3,000,000 annually is now paid to Utah and Idaho farmers by the Utah-Idaho and Amalgamated Sugar Company.



LEHI SUGAR FACTORY

32 miles south of Salt Lake City. Daily capacity of run, 2,200 sacks of sugar.



A Representative of
UTAH'S PRIMITIVE SETTLERS
(A Piute Indian)

Mines and Mining.



R O M time to time there have been published numerous editions of books and pamphlets treating on Utah's mineral wealth and its mining industries, which the extensive operations of this particular field of Utah's natural resources would be too voluminous for this book to repeat, or give an elaborate account of; for this reason, only, a brief sketch of her famous mining districts will be attempted in presenting facts and figures with reference to the mineral products of the State.

In starting out on this mining trip from Salt Lake City let us first pay a visit to the Little Cottonwood mining district. This embraces the Alta and Park City mining camps. Alta is about 25 miles southeast of Salt Lake City. The fame of Utah's riches was first given publicity through the mines of Alta. The principal mines in this camp are the Emma, the Flagstaff, the Columbus, the South Columbus, and others, which have produced ore of astonishing value. From the Emma, not less than \$7,000,000 in precious metals have been produced.

Park City and Adjacent Mines.

The beginning of mining in this quarter is put at 1872, when Reector Skeen discovered the now famous Ontario mine, which he sold to Messrs. Hearst, Chambers and others for \$30,000. Since that time the mine has produced close to \$34,000,000.

Among the most noted mines in this locality are the Daly Judge, New York Bonanza, Keystone, Silver King Consolidated, Little Bell, the Wabash, American Flag, Uintah Treasure Hill, the Adirondacks, Daly West and Silver King Coalition. Five concentrating plants are in operation in this camp, with a combined capacity for handling about 1,400 tons of ore daily. Over 2,000 miners are employed in this camp, receiving in average wages not less than \$3.00 per day each. The annual pay roll of Park City mines is considerably in excess of \$2,000,000. In many directions prospecting is being prosecuted on a large scale. Great is the mining area surrounding Park City, and its mines have only fairly begun to yield, yet it has given to the world in its existence over \$100,000,000 in wealth.

The reports from Park City and adjacent mines of the past year's mining record for 1908 goes to show the great activity and wonderful progress in developments and resources of these districts.

In spite of a mineral production extending well beyond the hundred-million-dollar mark, the mining camp of Park City, Utah, like the long-distance runner it is, now is getting its second

wind for the second heat of its phenomenal performances. Park City is one of the wonderful sections of the mineralized west. Its mineral zone is extensive and the development effort already centered there has been done at comparatively shallow levels, and the feature of mining in 1908 has been the manner in which virgin ground has responded to the work of mine owners.

The Park City mining companies have distributed the sum of \$35,614,860 to stockholders in the shape of dividends, divided as follows:

Ontario Mining company	\$13,932,500
Silver King	11,603,485
Daly West	5,877,000
Daly	2,925,000
Quincy	1,051,875
Daly Judge	225,000
<hr/>	
Total	\$35,614,860

At present all of the big mines and the smaller ones, too, are working under normal conditions; with full pay-rolls, the miners are getting out of the debt they drifted into during their enforced idleness, and the prospects are bright. The Silver King, Daly West and Daly Judge are opening up new and extensive bodies of rich ore as their development work, which is carried on in connection with the regular mining operations, progresses, and among the smaller properties, the American Flag, Wabash, Keystone, New York, Uintah-Treasure Hill, North Dakota, Curtis and many others, work is going on with very encouraging results. New blood is being infused into the camp: "Uncle" Jesse Knight has expressed his faith in its future greatness, other local operators are heeding the good reports being sent out from our properties and eastern capital, also, has been more heavily invested in Park City mines this year than ever before. It is taking many fortunes to prospect and develop the mines of this district, but ultimate manifold returns on these investments are assured, once the necessary exploitation is accomplished. And so, the year past, in that it has been accomplished such extensive results toward the desired ends, has been a most successful one, and the work done and the capital invested has prepared the way for a record-breaking output and dividend returns in 1909.

The Mercur District.

Mercur, known as the "Johannesburg of Utah," because of its large bodies of gold ore that can be reduced by the cyaniding process, is situated in the Camp Floyd mining district. It is located in the Oquirrh mountains, a range that is thirty miles long and from ten to twelve miles wide, which yields a tonnage of minerals excelled by few equal areas anywhere. The camp



SOME MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOMES

Which Represent the Fruits of Utah's Mines and Industrial Resources.

Homes of J. D. Wood,
Edward S. Ferry and
W. C. Lyne,

SALT LAKE CITY.

is reached by rail. First it was known as the Lewiston mining district, and about 1870 and 1871 was noted for the unusual richness of silver ore found there, but this is failing. The camp later was deserted entirely. It was known that cinnabar existed in the district, and while assays showed the presence of gold, no colors were ever obtainable as a result of panning.

Later Arie Pinedo located a claim on a cinnabar vein and called it the "Mereur," after the mercury in the ore. This is the origin of the camp's name. The Mereur district yielded \$13,189,743 in gold up to June 30, 1908.

The Sacramento and the Consolidated Mereur Gold mines are the properties now in active operation. Some 500 men are now employed in and about the camp, and this will be added to indefinitely, if experiments now being made shall result as successfully as hoped for.

The following statement of operations in Mereur district at present date speaks well for its future outlook:

Encouraged by the successful achievements of the Consolidated Mereur Gold Mines company, owners of properties at the Mereur camp are getting back to work again, and the old camp promises to be instrumental in adding a great deal more gold to the uses of the world. Mereur ores are by no means easy of treatment. The problem has been to bring the gold values out of the slimes and several attempts of late have been successful.

General Manager George H. Dern of the Consolidated Mereur company, has installed a new slimes plant, which appears to be doing the work as its inventor planned. Then several wide awake metallurgists got busy with the old Mereur dumps, and the successors to the Holderman Filter Tank interests are busy demonstrating that their process is worthy of the early predictions. Then some metallurgists considered the dumps of the Sacramento property worth going after, and a new plant is now being installed to squeeze from these discarded tonnages their modest yet worth-saving gold values.

Camp More Lively.

The Consolidated Mereur camp is busy, and the company is pounding out gold bullion at the rate of \$60,000 to \$70,000 per month. The Ingot company, control of which is held by the United Mereur company, is sinking on a likely vein, hoping to encounter milling values with logical depth. The Boston-Sunshine company has started to develop its resources, and on several sides effort is perceived on propositions that have been idle pending the solution of the metallurgical problems that prevented a complete reaping of Mereur rewards.

Of special interest at present are the developments on the Brickyard property of the Consolidated Mereur company. Two new veins have been opened just recently that hold extremely

well both as to value and size. When the present management took hold of this proposition the world thought the Consolidated Mercur was a worked-out proposition. The dividends the company has paid since that time, and those Brickyard mine developments, clearly demonstrate that this company will be a useful dividend payer for a long time to come and as stated, the present showings being made are encouraging others to return to abandoned ground and share in the results of more modern methods of gold saving.

No season for many years has dawned so brightly for Mercur as has 1909.

Tintic District.

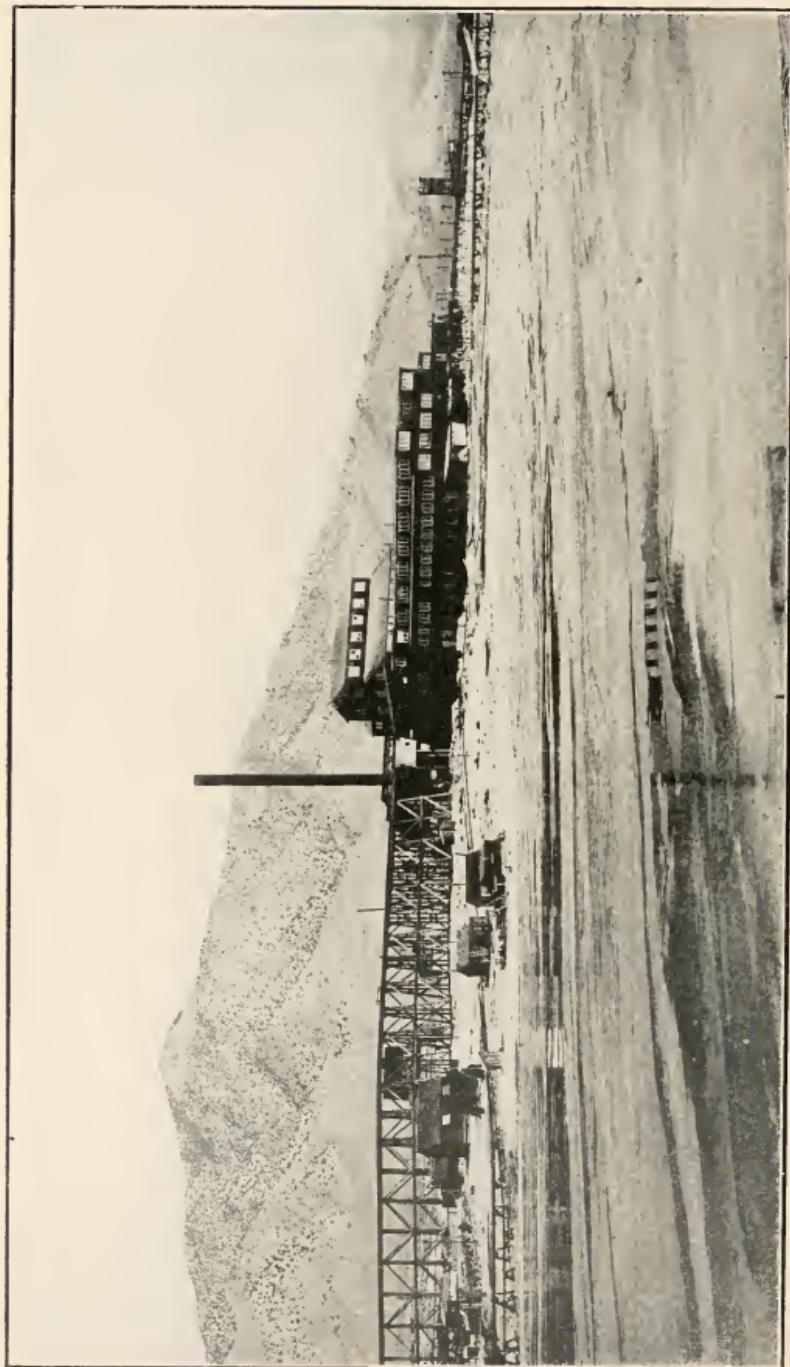
This mining district covers an area of about eight miles in length by two miles in width. It is one of the earliest mining districts in Utah. The principal mines in this district are the Swansea, Mammoth, Grand Central, Centennial-Eureka, Bullion-Beck, Gemini-Keystone, Uncle Sam, Beck Tunnel, Colorado, the Sioux, Iron Blossom, and Yankee Consolidated, besides a great number of other mining claims.

The ore products from this mine have been of enormous wealth. About fifteen hundred miners are employed in this district.

Tintic mines produce a great variety of ore; everything, in fact, that is needed by a modern smelter is near at hand. The lime rock which is now being used at the local plant is taken from Mr. Knight's own ground, the quarry being less than a mile from the smelter, and is delivered for less than 50 cents per ton, while the iron ores are landed at the smelter for about one-half that amount. Coal is perhaps the only material that the Tintic smelter is not getting at less expense than the other smelters of the state, and by using electric power wherever possible, the coal question is not giving the company any serious ground for apprehension. The Tintic smelter has passed the experimental stage and is now one of the important factors in the smelting industry of Utah.

The eastern section of the Tintic district has been in the lime light ever since the discovery of the Colorado and Beck Tunnel mines, and the more recent discoveries in the Sioux Consolidated and Iron Blossom properties was the means of greatly stimulating interest in that portion of the district which lies to the east of Godiva mountain, where a score or more of new companies are now operating.

The Uncle Sam company has been devoting its energy more recently towards the exploration and development of the Humbug mine, formerly owned by Jesse Knight and from which the latter frequently shipped ore running as high as \$10,000 to the



VIEW OF SAMUEL NEWHOUSE MILL AT CACTUS MINE, BEAVER COUNTY, UTAH. (Looking East)
Capacity 1,000 Tons Concentrator, Electric Driven.

Slime Pond in Foreground.

ear, and the ore body on which the company has been drawing its late shipments is believed to be a continuation at greater depth of the great chute worked by Mr. Knight. A block of ore is now opened over 100 feet deep, 150 feet long, while the thickness varies from a few feet to 20 feet, all of which is shipping ore and averages about \$25 a ton.

The management of the Uncle Sam Consolidated is in splendid hands, directing its affairs being men who have had many years experience in the mining field and who stand high in business and financial circles. The president is John Dern; vice president and treasurer, James Chipman; who, with Joseph Nelson, M. P. Braffet, of Salt Lake and George Havercamp of Provo are directors. Fred Dern of the brokerage firm of Dern & Thomas, is secretary.

In a brief article of this kind it is impossible to touch upon all of the mines of a district the size of Tintic and some will necessarily have to be omitted, not because they have not made a good showing during the year, but because space will not permit going into further detail. Whole pages could be written regarding the development at some of the Tintic mines, but a great deal of this matter has already been given to the public through the columns of the newspapers, etc. Among the other well known mines of the district which have been forging ahead during the past year, 1908, are the Yankee Con., Utah Con., Crown Point, Black Jack, Dragon Iron Mine, Scranton, North Clift, Diamond Queen and a score or more of others.

Beaver County.

There is no section of mineralized Utah that has made so pronounced a degree of progress during 1908 as that sometimes indefinite region called Beaver county. By Beaver county is usually meant that phenomenally rich camp which takes in the Newhouse and Horn Silver properties and the Star and North Star districts.

The Newhouse Mines and Smelters corporation has spent the greater part of 1908 in perfecting the arrangements to bring this great copper mine into proper condition for development. Early in the summer a bad cave-in occurred, which took considerable time to remedy, but the new year dawns with this task well rounded out.

The Cactus.

The principal producer in Beaver county at this time is the Cactus mine. The Newhouse Mines & Smelters corporation owns the Cactus and 12 other patented mining claims in the San Francisco mining district in Beaver county, containing in all 201 acres

of compact territory. In addition to this is the Midvale placer, consisting of 158 acres; besides agricultural lands and the Wah Wah springs and water system comprising 7,882 acres.

One of the most important assets is the Wah Wah springs, which furnish a constant water supply of about 1,200 gallons per minute, collected in a reservoir and conveyed by gravity to the mill at Newhouse. This is the only water supply within 20 miles. Upon the millsite the company has erected a modern ore concentrating mill of 1000 tons daily capacity.

The mine is opened by a main shaft of 600 feet deep, from which are extended six levels approximately 100 feet apart; the sixth level connecting with the surface by means of a crossett tunnel 6,016 feet long, through which all ore is passed to the crusher house. Below the 600-foot level is an incline shaft following dip of the vein sunk to a depth of 316 feet, from which are opened the seventh, eighth and ninth levels. The development shows ore from surface to a depth of 916 feet.

The principal ore body extends for a length of 700 feet at the surface and varies in width from 90 to 174 feet. No. 2 ore body has been opened 140 feet and shows a width of 100 feet.

In the annual report of President Samuel Newhouse, covering the operations of the company during the fiscal year ending June 10, he stated:

"There has been blocked during the past year on the 700 and 800-foot levels a greater tonnage of ore than has been extracted from the levels above and milled during last fiscal year. At the greatest depth so far reached our ore maintains the average grade of the mine. It is proposed to continue development work actively in the near future upon the 600, 700, 800 and 900-foot levels.

"Manager Hanchett says 2,343 feet of drifts and crossetts and 682 feet of raises were run during the year. Some 18 per cent smelting ore was found on the 400-foot level.

"Work proceeded with full force until October 11, 1907, when because of inability to market copper it was reduced to 10 per cent of normal. December 1 the force was increased to 50 per cent of normal, and has since been increased gradually to 70 per cent.

"A total of 176,766 tons of ore was mined, of which all but 10,014 tons was milling ore. The mill produced 19,367 tons of concentrates. A total of 7,244,179 pounds of copper, 1,721 ounces of gold and 48,595 ounces of silver were secured. Copper production cost 7.05 cents per pound. Total cost, including freight, smelting and refining, was 10.50 cents per pound."

Of other mining properties in Beaver may be mentioned the Newhouse, Horn Silver, King David, Indian Queen and other val-

nable claims which all in all receive active operations and progress of developments, which the lack of space will not permit a further account of. Sufficient to say Beaver county is by no means behind in giving its quota to Utah's mineral wealth, while its outside croppings, figuratively speaking, have only been touched to the present time.

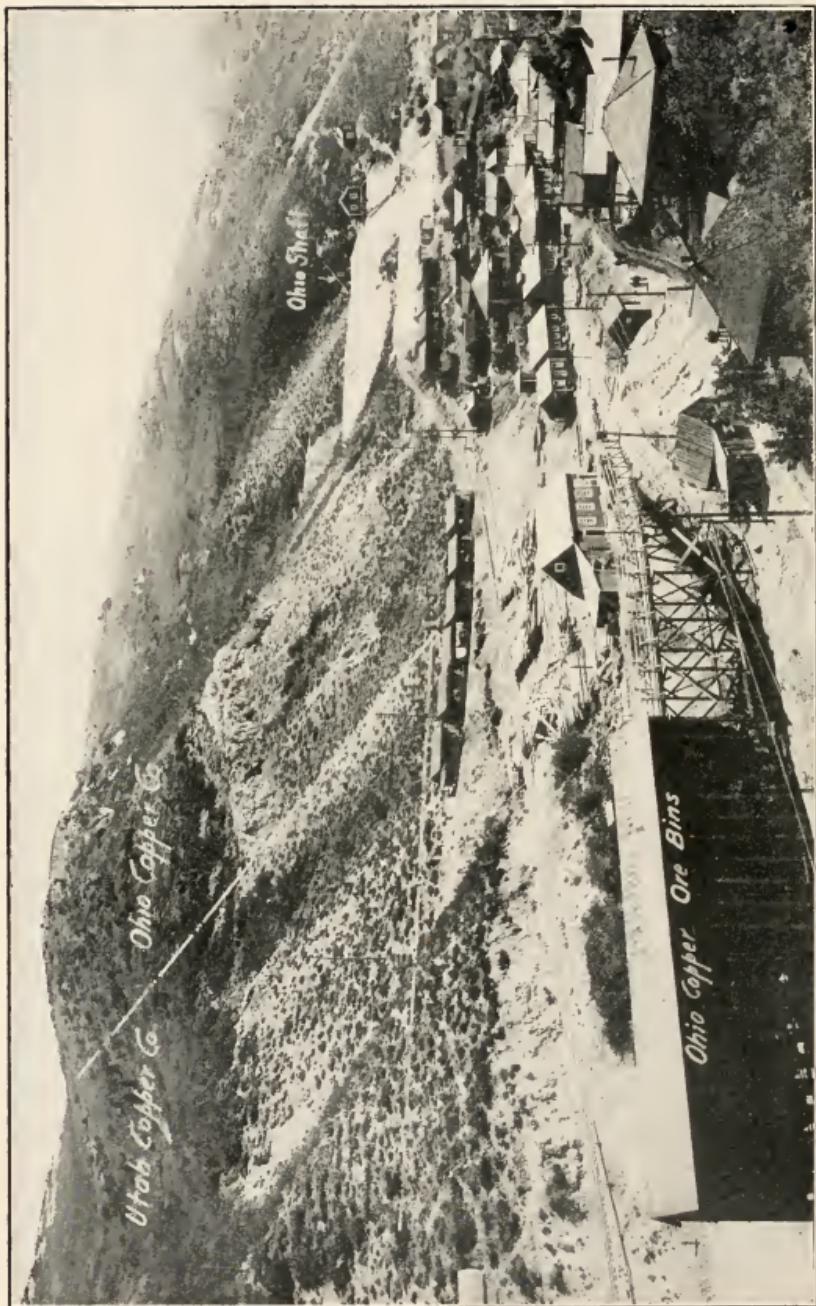
West Mountain District.

The camp of Bingham, situated in Salt Lake county, and within about twenty-seven miles of Salt Lake City, is in many respects the most remarkable mining district in the state, if not indeed in the entire western mining region. Here is to be found a great number of valuable mines, which are owned by wealthy mining companies, the principal ones being: The Highland Boy, Bingham, New Haven, Yampa, Tiewaukee, Gold, Maxwell, Utah, Apex, Butler, Liberal, Kempton, Ashland, and many other valuable properties. This camp produces gold, silver, lead and copper. The present yield of smelting ores of the district is about 20,000 tons per day. It has paid more than \$100,000,000 in dividends.

Over 2,000 persons are employed in the mines of this camp.

It is difficult for a person looking from a distance to thoroughly comprehend the magnitude of the work being done in Bingham. One must visit the camp first and even then, if not posted on mining ways and methods, cannot grasp the real meaning of it all. They may see huge steam shovels busily engaged in tearing down a mountain; they may see the loaded tramway cars bringing ore down from the workings above and many trains going hither and thither along the terraced railroad tracks on the mountain side, yet they do not grasp the real significance of this vast enterprise as it affects the general welfare of the commonwealth. It required the investment of millions and millions of dollars before a dollar could be returned; but now the reward is being reaped and Bingham now securely occupies a place among the great mining camps of the world. The lessons learned in Bingham regarding the profitable handling of large bodies of low grade copper ores have been applied to advantage in other camps and the best example of this is found at Ely, where the Nevada Consolidated and Cumberland Ely mines are shining examples.

While it is difficult to state accurately just what the production of the camp has been this year (1908) in dollars and cents, it is reasonable to presume that it has been somewhere between the \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000 mark. Next year it will doubtless amount to very much more, for it is a matter of only a few months more until the Ohio Copper company will be supply-



VIEW OF OHIO COPPER MINE, BINGHAM, UTAH,

ing its new mill at Lark with 4,500 tons a day out of which engineers of this corporation figure will be obtained more than 38,000,000 pounds of copper annually and net earnings of \$2,000,000 on a 14-cent copper market. The Utah Apex Mining company is another large Bingham enterprise which is being rapidly whipped into shape for a long and prosperous career, and among the improvements planned for the coming year will be a concentrating mill of capacity sufficient to reach at least 500 tons a day. This company recently secured an option on the properties of the Phoenix Mining company, which, if taken up, will place the Utah Apex in possession of some valuable water rights, besides adding greatly to its tonnage of available ore reserves.

The Ohio Copper Co.

Statement from one of Bingham's leading producers:

The Ohio Copper company has over seven million tons of ore blocked out, ready for mining. Within four months another



VIEW OF BRINT MOUNTAIN
Home of the Cliff Dwellers in Southeastern Utah.

block of ore fully as large will be "in sight," as the development in the Mascotte tunnel has proven the ore body at that depth, 520 feet below the 500 foot level of the mine. The Ohio concentrator at Lark, which is connected to the mine by an electric line and the Mascotte tunnel will be completed this year. It has a capacity of 2,500 tons daily. It is the intention to double this plant as soon as possible, bringing the plant up to a daily capacity of 5,000 tons. The mine and mill when running at full capacity will employ about 700 men.

Marysvale Gold Mountain Mining District.

This district is situated in Sevier county, in the southern part of the State. In this district are located many valuable mining claims, which of recent dates have come into prominence, and in future developments of this mining camp the outlook is very promising for mineral wealth. It is an inviting field for capital, and induces the conviction that with thorough prospecting and development, there will be uncovered along the mineral zone several mines of magnitude and productiveness of equal or more richness than those mines which to date have been discovered.

The Marysvale and Gold Mountain sections of Utah are so closely connected geographically, and by the fact that both are on the same mineral zone, that to treat of one is to treat of both. It would be hard to find a more generously mineralized country anywhere than this zone, a zone twenty by ten miles in extent. That the section was appreciated at one time is evidenced by the former days of activity when it shipped fortunes from the surface.

But unwise management entered into the situation. Owners who had found ores at a depth of 150 to 200 feet began to believe that the best method of mining was not to follow the ore to depth, but to drive blind tunnels in the hopes of cutting the resources. Several expensive tunnels were started, and all were useless. The camp went into a decline, and every effort ceased.

At Marysvale the old Deer Trail company has resumed work again, a piece of work of great importance. This is one of the great low grade gold propositions of the State, and can be made into one of the best paying. The property contains over 150,000 tons of ore now blocked out, with the chances favorable for this tonnage to be greatly augmented by the work now under way. The rock will range from \$8 to \$9 per ton gold.

The Gold Development company is another active proposition now that gives much promise of success. This company is driving a long tunnel to tap the main vein at a vertical depth of 1,000 feet. This is the vein from which has been taken, and adjoining

territory, a great deal of rich ores, and the depth that will be gained on the same by the Gold Development company should demonstrate beyond any doubt the future of this property and the entire district. The Bully Boy has started work again, and it is reported that very fine gold ore is being found.

Over at Gold Mountain the Annie Laurie and Sevier Consolidated companies both own undoubted meritorious propositions, but it will take intelligent management and plenty of capital to place them on the right sort of a paying basis. That this can and will be done is not doubted for a minute in Salt Lake where the merits of each are very well known. The year 1909 gives promise of much being done with these great milling properties, for both have been in the eye of capital long enough to be very well thought of in spite of past unfavorable conditions.

There naturally are a great many other groups of claims on this mineral zone that are deserving of close attention, and doubtless, now that gold mining has received such an impetus following the recent panic, will be receiving close attention in 1909 from men of wealth. The districts mentioned are worthy of all that capital can do, and absolutely unworthy of the present neglect to which they are being subjected.

Deep Creek District.

What is commonly known as the Deep Creek territory is really a vast area, which includes several mining districts all of which have been explored for many years to an extent sufficient to prove beyond question the great variety of mineral which is yet to be uncovered. The only drawback from a real mining boom in this district is the lack of facilities for transportation of ores. The owners of property there have been compelled to wait and hope for some cheaper method of transmitting. A great deal of work has been done in the camps of this district which has demonstrated an abundance of mineral wealth. The ores mined in this district have had an average of fifty per cent. lead and one hundred and forty-five ounces in silver to the ton.

The present outlook for this district promises a most lively activity which the region will experience before many days, when many eyes will be turned to investigate what has happened to this isolated camp.

Deep Creek now has its railroad. But much yet remains to be done.

The Western Pacific railroad line now comes within fifty miles of the center of the mineral zone known as Deep Creek, and there is every reason to expect that before 1909 has passed into

history a branch line will span this fifty miles, thus bringing the blocked-out resources to the door of commerce.

Yet conditions now are greatly improved. Heretofore Deep Creek shippers of ore have had to haul by wagon fully 200 miles, through deep sand and over mountain roads, before getting their ores to the railroad tracks or their supplies from the tracks to the mines. Now only fifty miles separate them from the world and one more bite at railroad building will bring this distance down.

Copper, gold, silver, lead, bismuth and nearly every other desirable metal exist in Deep Creek properties. Capital naturally has been slow to enter even so rich a section on account of the trouble in getting in to it. In spite of these difficulties, strong capital has dribbled into Deep Creek, but there are a few faithful souls who have remained by their interests at the cost of the comforts of life, and who have grown gray in this service.

There are no richer ores anywhere than in Deep Creek and there is no point in the country worthy of more attention. Fortunes are in the mines there, but it will take capital to get them out. And it would seem that right now is the best time to gather in some Deep Creek mineral ground before the man of money can get into the heart of the camp in his Pullman car.

The Western Pacific has already made its influence felt on the Silver Island district, which is between Deep Creek and Salt Lake, and two or three companies are now preparing shipments of ore for the market. The Silver Island ores are rich and grow better as depth is gained on them.

Mineral Deposits Found in Utah.

The record of Utah's mineral deposits as to the various grades and nature, which have been discovered up to the present time, reaches over two hundred different classes of minerals. These, of course, vary in value and importance for mining; such of them as are present in the ores of the active mines are steadily produced, others are mined only as demand may justify.

Those minerals which in particular are of interest by their value and demand may be mentioned as follows:

Agate.	Lignite, in varieties.
Alabaster.	Lemonite, or iron ore.
Alum, in varieties.	Magnisite.
Amphibol, in varieties.	Macasite, or white pyrites.
Anglesite, or lead sulphate.	Miargyrite, or white ruby silver.
Antimony.	Mica, in varieties.
Argentiferous Galena.	Mineral Wax.
Argentite, or sulphide of silver.	Moss Agate.
Arsenic.	Muscovite, or white mica.
Atacamite, or chloride of copper.	Nitre, or saltpeter.
Azurite, or copper carbonate.	Nitro-Calsite.
Basalt.	Nitro-Glauberite.
Bismuth.	Ochres, in varieties.
Bitumen.	Onyx.
Blue Vitriol.	Opal, in varieties.
Bog Iron Ore.	Opalized Wood.
Bole, in varieties.	Pickeringite, or magnesia alum.
Bornite, or purple copper.	Prase, or green quartz.
Bosjemanite, or manganese alum.	Pyrolusite, or maganese ore.
Calamine, or tine silicate.	Pyromorphite, or lead phosphate
Calsite, in varieties.	Pyrozene, in varieties.
Cerargyrite, or silver chloride.	Rose Quartz.
Cerusite, or lead carbonate.	Smithsonite, or tine carbonate.
Chalcanthite, or copper sulphate.	Smoky Quartz.
Chrysocolla, or copper silicate.	Soapstone, in varieties.
Cinnabar.	Selenite, or transparent gypsum.
Coal (igitic and bituminous).	Silicious Sinter.
Copper (native).	Silver (native).
Cuprite, or red copper ore.	Soda, carbonate.
Embolite, or chlор-bromid silver.	Specular Iron.
Feldspar, in varieties.	Stephanite, or black brittle sil-
Freislebinit, or gray silver ore.	ver ore.
Galinite.	Sulphide of Silver.
Garnet, in varieties.	Sulphur, in varieties.
Gilsonite (Uintaite).	Tealites, in varieties.
Gold (native).	Tetrahedrite, or gray copper ore.
Gray copper ore.	Timsite, or tine oxide.
Horn Silver, or eyrangyrite.	Topaz, white, yellow or blue.
Hydroenprite, or copper ore.	Tufa, in varieties.
Iron Ochres.	Velvet Copper.
Iron Pyrites.	Vitrious Copper Ore.
Iron Vitriol.	Voleanic Glass.
Jasper, in varieties.	Voleanic Scoria.
Jet.	Wad, maganese ore.
Kaolinte, or porcelain clay.	Wulfenite, or molybdate of lead.

A Credit to Utah's Treasury House.

A thirty years' record of Utah's production of precious metals from January, 1877, to December 31, 1907:

YEARS	Gold, Dollars.	Silver, Dollars.	Lead, Dollars.	Copper, Dollars.	Aggregate, Dollars.
1877.....	358,107.75	5,231,643.60	1,648,082.40		7,237,833.75
1878.....	276,874.65	4,752,159.63	798,741.24	24,101.08	5,851,606.60
1879.....	525,108.44	4,105,471.70	695,653.00		5,126,305.14
1880.....	165,773.40	4,029,501.30	786,065.07		4,981,340.67
1881.....	144,317.94	5,503,762.95	1,101,050.14		6,749,131.03
1882.....	186,836.13	6,114,874.50	1,771,786.00	75,735.00	8,149,231.63
1883.....	144,503.97	4,984,939.30	1,747,326.45		6,876,769.72
1884.....	114,305.10	6,123,047.04	1,149,852.70	6,337.20	7,393,542.01
1885.....	184,024.01	6,211,596.56	1,222,172.46		7,617,794.03
1886.....	218,626.59	5,860,837.35	1,144,898.98	144,453.00	7,638,815.92
1887.....	235,369.29	5,976,884.89	1,308,538.78	124,566.00	7,645,358.96
1888.....	287,923.62	5,787,527.51	1,203,313.24	288,681.60	7,566,545.97
1889.....	516,233.25	6,656,249.99	4,468,246.66	206,079.20	8,846,808.10
1890.....	699,700.17	8,492,209.44	2,098,766.51	76,536.64	11,357,212.76
1891.....	747,427.20	8,759,206.60	2,657,495.85	100,983.30	12,265,112.94
1892.....	789,221.94	7,792,388.65	2,505,720.44	91,130.80	11,178,461.83
1893.....	1,117,668.24	5,233,965.20	1,542,135.47	69,060.35	7,962,829.63
1894.....	1,166,346.09	4,193,674.80	895,124.36	53,308.00	6,308,453.25
1895.....	1,352,190.06	5,366,032.11	1,486,427.23	151,532.99	8,356,182.39
1896.....	1,940,830.72	5,843,868.00	1,358,456.11	267,139.50	9,410,293.93
1897.....	1,663,252.89	4,522,058.65	1,818,607.89	323,677.28	8,317,596.71
1898.....	2,168,283.00	4,403,854.23	2,348,998.60	426,681.04	9,347,826.87
1899.....	3,581,408.22	4,612,351.05	2,701,869.00	1,246,000.00	12,141,628.27
1900.....	4,263,424.87	6,248,610.07	3,122,863.25	2,514,597.46	16,149,485.65
1901.....	3,945,303.57	6,801,816.18	3,210,967.50	3,750,247.32	17,708,334.57
1902.....	4,007,189.55	7,915,388.83	5,314,098.48	3,154,520.39	20,391,147.25
1903.....	4,904,660.28	10,480,681.23	4,708,929.53	4,459,152.77	24,553,423.81
1904.....	5,688,714.72	7,494,715.34	5,169,291.62	6,379,142.10	24,731,863.78
1905.....	5,149,787.65	6,648,200.42	4,897,532.77	9,329,600.58	26,025,121.42
1906.....	5,218,386.00	7,738,925.00	5,626,000.00	12,744,988.00	31,328,299.00
1907.....	5,130,459.00	8,633,367.00	7,544,866.00	16,571,155.00	37,879,847.00
Total Gold.....					56,691,420.91
Total Silver.....					192,519,759.12
Total Lead.....					75,323,608.86
Total Copper.....					62,569,416.60
TOTAL.....					387,104,205.29

A Statement of Facts.

The above mining districts referred to are but a part of numerous others within the State that would furnish a record of great interest did space permit to give an account of them all, but in conclusion it must be stated that Utah's mining industry is yet in its infancy as to developments that are coming along. What is most needful in forwarding its interests in this respect is capital and facilities in handling its products. Many mining districts and valuable claims are lying dormant for this reason, but the outlook is promising for activity in all directions. What has been achieved in the past by Utah's mining industry evidences the fact that from this source alone, of her natural resources, a still greater and more promising future is assured, that will yet be recorded as the most astonishing proof of her unlimited resources for wealth, progress and general prosperity.

Utah's Dividend Record for 1907.

Beck Tunnel, Tintie	\$ 340,000
Bingham-New Haven, Bingham	22,869
Bullion Beck, Tintie	30,000
Century, Tintic	6,000
Colorado, Tintie	320,000
Columbus Consolidated, Alta	212,623
Daly-Judge, Park City	225,000
Daly West, Park City	378,000
Eureka Hill, Tintic (estimated)	100,000
Gemini, Tintic	100,000
Grand Central, Tintic	147,500
Horn Silver, Frisco	60,000
eLower Mammoth, Tintie	57,000
Mammoth, Tintie	80,000
May Day, Tintie	64,000
Newhouse, Newhouse	300,000
Silver King, Park City	375,000
Swansea, Tintie	5,000
Uncle Sam Consolidated, Tintie	70,000
Utah Mine, Fish Springs	36,000
Utah Consolidated, Bingham	2,100,000
Victoria, Tintie	30,000
Yankee Consolidated, Tintic	15,000
United States S. R. & M. Co., Bingham	2,564,436
 Total	\$7,638,428
Gain of 1907 over 1906, \$2,487,938.	

Utah's Coal Industry.

There is coal enough in Utah to supply the world for centuries. With better railroad facilities into the coal regions of the state the output will be enormously increased. Carbon county is now the largest producer, with Summit the second, but there are many small mines the product of which is for consumption in the localities where the mines are situated. This year the output in the state will reach about 250,000,000 tons. Of this about 300,000 tons were produced by independent mines.

Like the other coal-producing states of the Rocky Mountain region, the coal areas of Utah are widely distributed. The largest field and the most important in respect to thickness and development of the coals, so far as known, is that of the Rock Cliffs, known formerly as the Wasatch field. This field is situated in the Book Cliffs, extending from the Colorado line westward to Castle Gate, near the center of the state, and thence southwest-

ward in the eastern escarpment of the Wasatch plateau, to eastern Sevier county. Its length in the state is about 160 miles.

Next in importance as regards known occurrence and development of coal is the Coalville or Weber River field, situated in Summit county, off the eastern flank of the Wasatch mountains. This field has an area of a few square miles of available coal. The protracted faulting and tilting of the strata including the coal beds are obstacles to the extensive development of the Coalville coals.

Other known coal areas are on Henrys Fork and Ashley creek, in the northeastern part of the state; on Colob plateau, in the southwestern part, and in the Henry mountains district. Workable coal beds are reported to occur at a number of places in the northern part of what was formerly the Uintah reservation and in Uintah county, but little is known of the extent and quality of the coals in these areas. According to reports coming from the Colob and Uintah fields, it is possible that their combined areas may equal that of the Book Cliffs field.

All of the really large mining properties are in the western part of the Book Cliffs field, at Sunnyside, Castle Gate, Winter-quarters and Clear Creek, in Carbon county, which produces 95 per cent of the coal mined in the state.

Utah has over 150 operated coal mines, distributed mostly in Carbon, Emery, Sanpete, Summit, and Uintah counties. Her extensive coal fields are by no means fully known, nor are the developments reached the standard looked for. Sufficient to say the quality and quantity of Utah's coal mines will in the course of years surpass every thing so far known of this exsistent wealth.



UTAH'S GREAT FACTOR FOR PUSHING



Wilcox Summer Resort, Willow Creek, Ogden Canyon



Wilcox Boating Resort, Ogden Canyon

SOME OF THE SCENIC SUMMER RESORTS IN PICTURESQUE OGDEN CANYON. VICINITY OF OGDEN, UTAH.

A Word in Conclusion.

In closing these chapters on Utah and her people, the author takes pleasure in calling attention to the prefatory paragraph of the State Statistical report for 1908, wherein Mr. Hugh A. McMillin, the State Statistician, gives the following expression in summarizing his extensive report on Utah's wealth and resources:

"Our State stands to-day unmatched in rapid development, her golden promise is pre-eminent and the inducements she is able to offer to men with nerve, brains, energy and capital are unparalleled. Her mountains are stored with untold treasures, her plains extensive enough to be made a nation's granary; and mountain and plain vieing with each other in their adaptability to yield their wealth to labor; a climate matchless in its salubrity; the opportunity for successful enterprise is indeed bewildering.

This heritage of wealth, made possible by the sacrifice of the pioneers, was, fortunately for succeeding generations, built upon foundations both broad and deep and the superstructure now being raised thereon is massive and substantial and future years will witness the adornment of the noble work made lasting by the efforts of a prosperous and contented people, enjoying the fruits of their toil amid the countless blessings of this great Commonwealth,

Our per capita of wealth production is rapidly increasing, placing our State in that regard in the first rank in the Union.

Land is rapidly increasing in value, vast irrigating projects are under way; railroad extension is in evidence throughout the State; new coal fields are being developed; our oil fields rival those of California; our vast beds of copper promise to supplant the supremacy of Michigan or Montana; no longer has this or neighboring states need to send to Venezuela for material for road building, for here in Utah is a world's supply of asphaltum, new silver and lead deposits are being discovered and the beds of marble and building stone now in course of development bid fair to rival in quantity and quality those of Vermont or Indiana."

Long had Utah been waiting her admittance to the Union of our States, to add her quota to the magnitude of the Nation; but loyally and faithfully she bided her time. When it came to pass, she soon evinced recognition and admiration of her domestic, social and National affairs. Thus has Utah, by enduring toils

and virtuous patience, enlarged our national affairs and added a lustrous star to our country's flag, which shall ever wave over her coming generations.



*Under the Flag
Long Live Utah and Her Prosperity*

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